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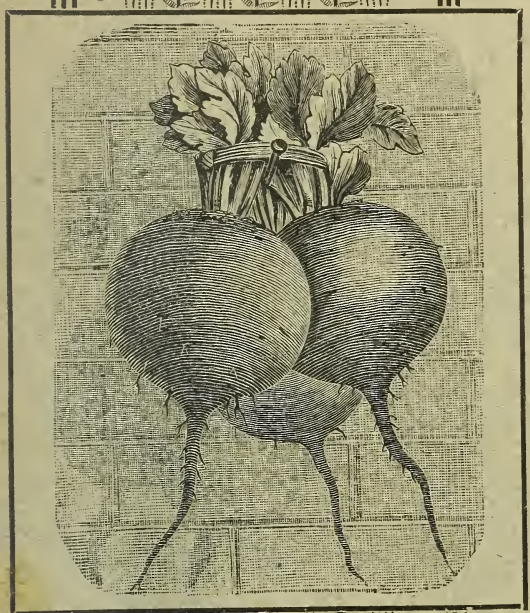
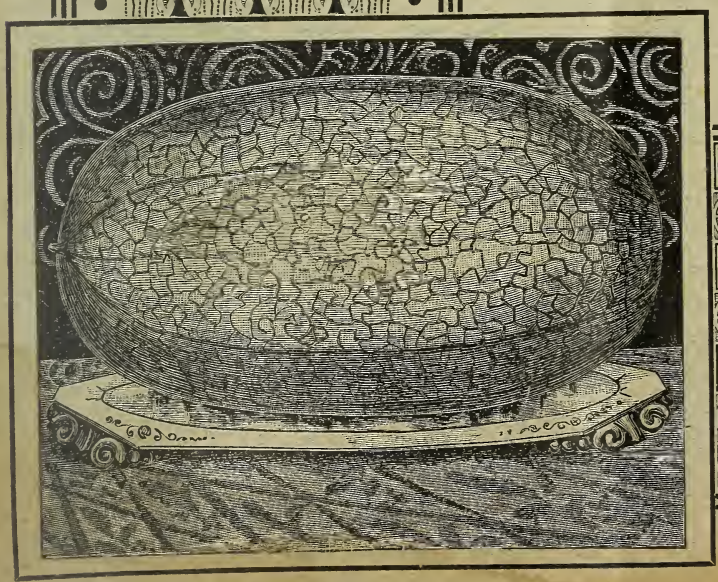
TRUMBULL & BEEBE

ILLUSTRATED

Seed Catalogue



419 AND 421
Sansome Street



SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

THE BANCROFT COMPANY, PRINTERS, S. F.

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Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Palms
Roses, Flowering Plants, Etc.

CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

1893

TRUMBULL & BEEBE'S

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

AND

PRICE LIST

OF

Vegetable, Flower, Tree, AND Farm SEEDS

419-421 SANSOME STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

NURSERIES

CULLODEN AVENUE AND CENTER STREET, SAN RAFAEL

AND

NILES, ALAMEDA COUNTY, CAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
THE BANCROFT COMPANY, PRINTERS
1893

TO OUR CUSTOMERS

Our stock of **SEEDS, BULBS, ETC.**, is of an unusually good quality, having been grown and selected with the greatest care, and we feel confident will give general satisfaction.

As the seed season continues only a few months in the year, there is of course a great pressure of business at this particular period. Except in cases of extreme urgency all orders will be executed in strict rotation as received. If our customers will kindly forward their order as soon as possible after the receipt of this catalogue, they will insure greater attention and very much oblige us. Every possible precaution is taken to prevent any error being committed in the execution and transmission of orders. Should, however,—as is rarely the case—any deficiency occur, either from press of business or accident, we will thank our customers for informing us of the fact and hasten to correct it. We crave indulgence, and assure our customers that their orders will be executed with the least possible delay. Sometimes we are obliged to execute orders only in part. This arises from the fact that some of our stock catalogued has not come to hand. Many of our seeds are procured from foreign countries and they do not always reach us just at the time expected. The balance of such orders, however, will be forwarded as soon as received.

INDUCEMENTS FOR THE FORMATION OF CLUBS

Being desirous of introducing our seeds as extensively as possible, throughout the country, we offer the following inducements to those who wish to purchase in large quantities; the seeds will be forwarded free by mail:

Purchasers	remitting	$1.00	may select	Seeds in	packets,	at Catalogue	prices,	amounting	to $1.10
"	"	2.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	2.25
"	"	3.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	3.50
"	"	5.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	6.00
"	"	10.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	12.00

We wish it distinctly understood by our correspondents that the above discount will be allowed upon **SEEDS IN PACKETS** only.

How to Remit Money—Remittances of money may be sent at our risk, if forwarded according to the following directions, viz.: by **Post-Office Money Order, Bank Drafts,** or **Cash sent in Registered Letter.** Money Orders can now be obtained at nearly all the principal post-offices and Express Company's Money Orders at express offices. This mode of remittance is preferable, and is perfectly safe from loss. Letters can be registered at any post-office by placing ten cents in postage stamps on the letter, in addition to the ordinary postage, and requesting the post-master to register. This is safe, and will be sure to reach us.

The Safe Arrival of Seeds is Guaranteed in all cases when orders are accompanied by remittances as above stated, and should any package fail to reach its destination, we will, on being informed, after a reasonable time has elapsed for its arrival, send again. In such cases, customers will, when writing to us, please repeat the articles ordered.

Name and Address—Our correspondents will oblige us by writing their names, place of residence, County and State (or Territory), in full, and as plainly as possible. This is very important.

When our customers leave the selection of Seeds to us, we will carefully discharge our trust, and endeavor to give perfect satisfaction.

Seeds in quantity, Plants and Trees of our own growing, shipped by express or freight, as desired.

TRUMBULL & BEEBE,

Importers and Growers of Seeds, Trees, Plants, Bulbs, Etc.

419 and 421 Sansome Street,

San Francisco, Cal.

SPECIAL LIST

OF

SELECT VEGETABLE SEEDS

In submitting our Catalogue of Vegetable Seeds to the public, it is only necessary to state that our stock has been selected with great care from the best sources. Our seeds are *new*, and of the best quality, having been raised by responsible growers, in whom we have perfect confidence. We invariably test our seed, that nothing may be sent out but what we *know* will vegetate, and prove true to the name and description. *Aware of the importance to the Farmer and Gardener of having such seeds as can be relied upon, great care is used to supply every article true to name and of good quality, but nothing is warranted.* A large proportion of our seeds are grown by special contract with the most experienced growers in this country and in Europe; and we feel no hesitation in stating that no better seeds than those offered by us can be procured in this or any other country. Our rapidly increasing trade and satisfactory testimonials, received from every section of the country, are sufficient proofs of their superior excellence.

In consequence of the frequent fluctuations in the market, we cannot be bound by these prices for any length of time. Our customers may rest assured, however, that their orders shall at all times be executed upon as favorable terms as the state of the market will allow.

IN COMPARING OUR PRICES WITH OTHER CATALOGUES, PLEASE REMEMBER THAT

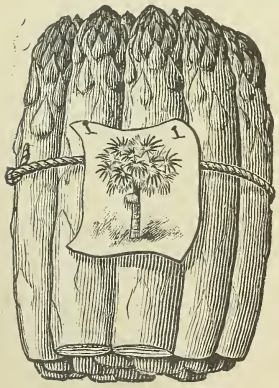
WE PAY THE POSTAGE on all VEGETABLE SEEDS except BEANS, CORN and PEAS

ARTICHOKES

Artichaut—Alcachofa—Artischoke

Sow in spring, in drills 2 inches deep; keep free from weeds and thin out the young plants. When strong, transplant to rich soil, about 30 inches apart. Cut off the large leaves before winter, and draw the earth well about the plants. To protect from frost cover with dry litter or leaves. In spring remove the covering and dig between the plants, giving a dressing of manure.

Green Globe—Produces large globular heads; scales green, shading to purple; best for general use. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; lb., $3.00.



Palmetto Asparagus

ASPARAGUS

Asperge—Esparragos—Spargel

Sow the seed in fall or spring in drills 10 inches asunder, and cover with 1 inch of light earth. The seed will germinate quicker if soaked in warm water. When one year old transplant into beds. Plant in rows 18 inches apart and 1 foot apart in the rows, cover 4 inches with light, good soil.

Connover's Colossal—A standard variety; color deep green; quality first-class; spreads less than any other varieties. Grows from 15 to 30 sprouts from a single plant. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

Palmetto—Mammoth size, evenness and regularity in growth and appearance. Any average bunch of fifteen roots will measure 13 to 14 inches in circumference. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., $1.00.

Two-year old roots, per 100, $3.00.

BEANS—BUSH OR SNAP

Haricot—Frijoles—Buschbonen

Dwarf or Bush Beans require no support, and may be planted in hills or drills; the latter is preferred. Make the drills 15 inches apart and 1½ inches deep, and drop the beans 3 inches apart. They are tender and will not stand frost.

Early Red Valentine Bean

Early China Red Eye—A good early string bean, and one of the best shelled; seed medium size, oblong, white, with a reddish blotch around the eye. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c.

Refugee—Hardy, abundant bearer; flesh thick and tender; one of the very best for pickling. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c.

Early Red Valentine—Early, tender and very productive; one of the leading market sorts; remains in green state longer than most varieties. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c.

Long Yellow Six Weeks—Extra early; vines large, vigorous, branching and very productive. Pods straight and flat and of fair quality; beans long, kidney-shaped, yellow, with darker marks around the eye. Excellent variety for general crop. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c.

Henderson's Bush Lima—"Thousands have been deterred from cultivating the most delicious of vegetables—the Lima Bean—from the great trouble and expense of procuring the unsightly poles on which to grow them. This is now a thing of the past, as The New Bush Lima grows without the aid of stakes or poles, in compact bush form, from fifteen to eighteen inches high, and produces enormous crops of delicious Lima beans, which can be as easily gathered as the common garden bush bean. The New Bush Lima is at least two weeks earlier than any of the climbing Limas. This fact alone would stamp it as the most valued novelty of recent years; but when, in addition to this, we realize that it is a true bush bean, requiring no supports, some idea of its great value can be realized." Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c.

Canadian Wonder—In growth the plant is dwarf and compact. The pods, produced in great abundance, grow from 10 to 12 inches in length. For fresh shelled beans it is of rich, delicious flavor. Pkt., 10c; lb., 20c.

Dwarf Golden Wax—Pods yellow, brittle, entirely stringless; a good snap sort and most prolific of all the wax beans; seeds medium size, round purple and white marbled. Pkt., 10c; lb., 20c.

Black Wax or Butter—The pods when ripe are of a waxy yellow; transparent; very tender and delicious. A standard variety. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c.

Crystal White Wax—A new bush bean with waxy, transparent pods of very rich flavor, stringless, succulent and tender; the pods, though quick to develop, are slow to harden. Pkt., 10c; lb., 20c.

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS

Running Beans should be planted in hills 3 feet apart, in a warm soil, and poles placed for the vines to climb up. Plant the Lima with the eye down.

White Creaseback—It is a good grower and exceedingly productive. The handsome green pods grow from 5 to 6 inches long, perfectly round, with a crease in the back, hence the name. The pods are *entirely stringless, very fleshy*, and as string beans, are of *superb quality*. Of all *green-podded* pole beans, Creaseback is undoubtedly one of the best for *early use*. Pkt., 10c; lb., 20c.

Dutch Case Knife—This is, without doubt, the earliest pole bean in cultivation; sometimes used as "snaps," but more frequently, when dried, for baking or stewing; seed white. Pkt., 10c; lb., 20c.

Horticultural or Cranberry—An old and much esteemed variety. Large, egg-shaped; beans, when matured, are excellent for baking and stewing. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c.

Scarlet Runner—Deep green foliage; tender and well-flavored when young. Good as a shell bean. Handsome scarlet flowers. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c.

Lima, Large White—This is considered, and justly so, to be the best pole bean grown. As it is so well known, it is unnecessary to give an extended description. Plant in warm, sandy soil. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c.

BEETS

Betterave—Remolacha—Runkelrüben

Beets require a deep, rich and mellow soil, and may be sown from early spring to commencement of summer. Drop about 1 inch deep, in drills 12 to 18 inches apart. Thin to 6 and 12 inches, and hoe often until the tops cover the ground.

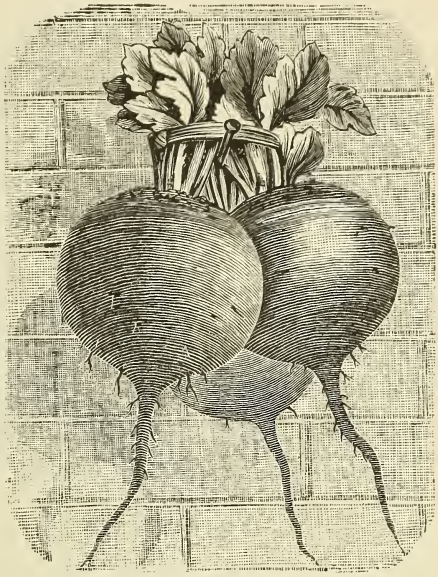
Early Egyptian—A standard sort; ten days to two weeks earlier than the old Blood Turnip. Owing to smallness of the top it can be planted very close. It is of fair quality and medium size; fine for forcing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., 75c.

Eclipse—An extra early variety; globe-shaped, smooth, with firm, small top; very sweet; flesh fine, and dark blood color. It is very desirable for market gardeners on account of its extreme earliness, as well as its numerous other good qualities. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., 75c.

Early Blood Turnip Beet

Early Blood Turnip—The old stand-by and a universal favorite. Deep blood color. Good early and late. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., 60c.

Long Blood Red—An old standard variety, used both for table and cattle; resists drought better than any of the other varieties of beets; color deep red; flesh very sweet. Grows entirely under ground. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., 60c.



Eclipse Beet

MANGEL WURZEL AND SUGAR VARIETIES

As these varieties grow much larger than the preceding, they should be sown in drills about 2 feet apart and thinned out to 12 or 15 inches in the row. The long varieties are best suited to a deep soil, and the globe varieties succeed better than long sorts on sandy soil. They are excellent food for cows, to increase the flow of milk; begin to feed them towards the close of winter.

Improved Long Red Mangel Wurzel—Grown extensively for agricultural purposes, producing large roots partly above ground. The heaviest cropping and best Mangel, producing 40 to 50 tons to the acre, growing enormous in size, but of fine texture and quality. We consider this variety the most profitable and valuable of all stock-feeding beets. Oz., 10c; lb., 30c.

Champion Orange Globe Mangel—A globe-shaped orange yellow root, of large size and fine nutritive qualities, growing partly above ground, and from its shape it succeeds well on light land. It is of beautiful form, neat top, fine, clear skin, and of choice quality. Oz., 10c; lb., 35c.

White Sugar—Attains a large size, and is extensively grown for feeding; largely cultivated in France for the manufacture of sugar. Oz., 10c; lb., 35c.

BROCCOLI

Closely allied to the Cauliflower, but much more hardy. Will succeed best in moist soil and cool climate. For early crop sow in hot-bed and cultivate as early cauliflower.

White Cape—Heads medium size, of creamy color, and most certain to head; good flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Chou de Bruxelles—Col de Bruselas—Rosenkohl

Sow in spring in the same manner as Scotch Kale and transplant in six weeks. They become very tender when touched by frost.

Dwarf Improved—Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; lb., $2.50.

CABBAGE

Chou—Berza de Repollo—Weisskopf-Kohl

Cabbage should be sown in shallow drills, drawn 3 or 4 inches apart, and when plants are 6 inches high, transplant early sorts in rows 2 feet apart, and 15 inches in the row; late sorts from 2½ to 3 feet apart each way. The ground must be highly manured, deeply dug, and thoroughly worked to insure good heads. Hoe often, and draw the earth around the plants; and intervals between the rows should be occasionally moved deeply down their center with the fork or plow (if wide enough to admit of it).

Vandergaw

Early Jersey Wakefield—This variety is without doubt the best early cabbage in cultivation. The heads are large size, pyramidal in shape, with small outside leaves. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; lb., $3.00.

Vandergaw—This new cabbage was procured from a famous Long Island market gardener, whose name it bears. The Vandergaw forms large solid heads, much larger than Early Summer and almost as early. The quality is very fine and it is remarkable for its certainty to head. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., $1.00; lb., $3.00.

Improved American Savoy—Considered the best of all the Savoys; closely netted; a splendid sort and of fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., $2.50.

Early Winningstadt

All-Seasons

Early York—The well-known sort, small, early, roundish oval in shape. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., $1.25.

Early Winningstadt—One of the surest headers grown; desirable for both early and late; quality excellent (see cut); cone-shaped and remarkably hard and solid. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., $2.00.

All-Seasons—This variety forms a fine, large, hard head of superior quality, not bursting after heading. The heads are of *great thickness*, which makes it a capital sort to keep through the winter. It is a valuable and needed acquisition, and when fully introduced will become a standard market cabbage in every market of the United States. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., $1.00; lb., $3.50,

Jersey Wakefield

CABBAGE—Continued

Premium Flat Dutch

Premium Flat Dutch—A superb, large, low-growing cabbage; heads broad and flat at top, very close and hard, with but few outside leaves; color bluish green, turning to purplish tint after being touched by frost. A fall and winter variety, tender and one of the very best to keep. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., $2.50.

Henderson's Early Summer—The earliest large heading cabbage; growth compact, so that it may be set as close as the smaller sorts. Heads large, flat or slightly conical, handsome, and they keep longer without bursting than most of the early sorts. Valuable for both family and market. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; lb., $3.00.

Early French Oxheart—A favorite among market gardeners; heads very early and of fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., $2.00.

Large Late Drumhead—This variety is similar in most respects to the Premium Flat Dutch, but the heads are more rounded on top; it is also generally longer in stem. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., $2.50.

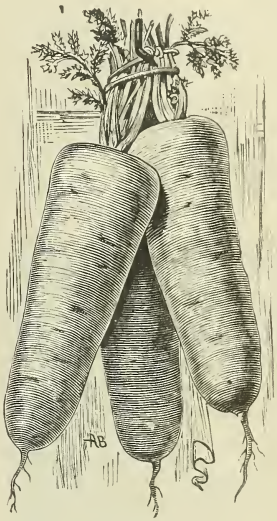
Marble Head Mammoth—The largest variety in cultivation; an excellent winter sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., $3.00.

Red Dutch—The standard pickling variety. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c; lb., $2.50.

CARROTS

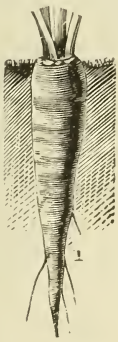
Carrote—Zanahoria—Mœhren

Sow in drills ½ inch deep, 10 inches apart for early crop; 14 for main crop. Hoe often and deeply between rows. Soil, light sandy loam, richly manured and deeply dug.



Half-Long Red, Stump Rooted

Large White Belgian



Long Orange

Early Short Horn

Early Forcing

Early Short Horn, Stump Rooted—A very early variety, excellent for table use; color, deep scarlet. Pkt.. 5c; oz., 15c; lb., 75c.

Half-Long Red, Stump Rooted—An excellent variety for market-gardeners; color, scarlet; good for shallow soils. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., $1.00.

Long Orange—The best late, deep orange-colored variety for general culture as well as the garden; preferred by dairymen for stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., 75c.

Danvers, Half-Long—A decided acquisition of the half-long type, admirable in color, fixed in habit, a wonderful producer, the best of all for the stock-breeder, and valuable to the market-gardener. With this variety the planter secures the largest return to the acre with the least difficulty of harvesting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., 80c.

Early French Forcing—The earliest variety; valuable for forcing; roots small and of fine flavor, Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., $1.25.

CARROTS—Continued

Oxheart Carrot

Oxheart—This new carrot comes from France (where it is known as Guérande), and is a decided advance in shape, as shown in the illustration. It is intermediate as to length between the half-long varieties, such as Danvers and the Short Horn Carrot, but much thicker than the latter, attaining at the top from 3 to 4 inches in diameter. It is of fine quality, and will prove of value both in family and market gardens. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., $1.00.

Large White Belgian—Grows one-third above ground; large white roots, with green top; grown for stock feeding. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 50c.

CELERY

Celeri—Apio—Sellerie

Sow in early spring in a seed-bed half an inch deep, any time after night frosts are gone, or on a slight hot-bed if wished early; thin out the plants when up to an inch apart, or transplant into a second bed 3 inches apart. When strong plants, dig trenches 4 feet apart and 15 inches wide; dig each trench a moderate spade deep; put 3 inches of well-rotted dung all over the bottom of each trench, then pare the sides, and dig the dung and parings with an inch or two of loose mould at the bottom, incorporating all well together, and put in the plants in 2 rows, 6 inches apart and 8 inches apart in row. Give a good watering after planting, earth up as the plants make growth, and keep the earth between trenches loose and open with a spade. Garden culture is all that is required for the Turnip-rooted.

W. S. Celery

Celery—Turnip-rooted

White Plume—The peculiarity of this new celery is, that *naturally* its stalk and portions of its inner leaves and heart are white, so that, by closing the stocks, either by tying them up with matting, or by simply drawing the soil up against the plant and pressing it together with the hands, and again drawing up the soil with a hoe or plow, so as to keep the soil that has been squeezed against the celery in its place, the work of blanching is completed. It is exceedingly ornamental to the table, and very crisp and solid. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; lb., $3.50.

Dwarf Golden Heart—A very popular and distinct variety. In habit of growth it resembles the Half Dwarf White sorts, except that when blanched, the heart, which is large and full, is of a waxy golden yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., $2.

White Plume Celery

White Solid—A favorite market variety of stiff, close growth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., $2.00.

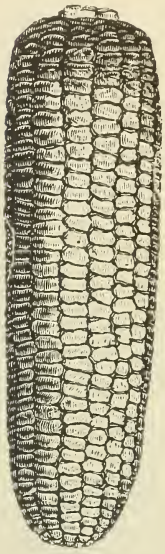
Turnip-Rooted—Roots when cooked and sliced and used with vinegar and oil, make a delicious salad. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., $2.00.

Soup or Flavoring Celery—lb., 50c.

"Giant Pascal" Celery—This variety is a selection from the New Golden Self-blanching Celery which has become so popular in the last few years. It partakes of the best qualities of that variety, but is much larger and a better keeper. It is of a fine nutty flavor, being entirely free from any bitter taste. It grows about 2 feet high; the stocks are very broad, thick and crisp, and entirely stringless; the width and thickness of the stalks are distinctive features of this variety. It bleaches with slight "earthing up," and very quickly, usually in five or six days. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

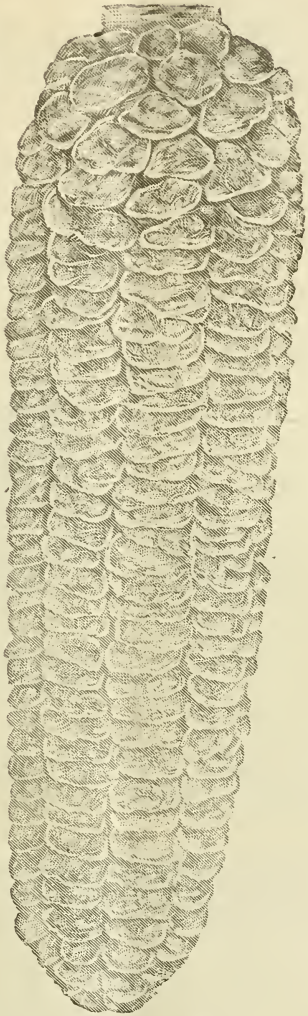
CORN—SWEET OR SUGAR

Plant in hills 3 feet apart each way, and 3 or 4 in a hill; hoe often, and draw up soil to stem; break off all side shoots.



Stowell's Evergreen

Mammoth Sweet



Cory's Early Sweet-Corn

Minnesota Sweet

Crosby's Early

Cory's Early Sweet—This new sweet-corn has proved to be earlier than the Marblehead, being the earliest of all the numerous varieties now known. Has been tested the past two seasons side by side with all known early sorts, and proved this beyond a doubt. Is also larger and sweeter than the Marblehead. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c.

Early Minnesota—One of the desirable early sorts; very productive and excellent quality; rather dwarf habit. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c.

Crosby's Early Sugar—This is an extra early variety; a great favorite among market gardeners. Of a rich, sugary flavor. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c.

Mammoth Sweet—One of the largest varieties of sweet-corn, and late; cob white, large and well filled; very productive and rich-flavored—in fact a very superior late variety for table use. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c.

Stowell's Evergreen—This variety is more largely planted than any other, being the general favorite with canners and market gardeners for late use. It is very productive; the ears are of large size; grains deep, exceptionally tender and sugary, and remain for a long time in an edible condition. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c.

Black Mexican—Highly prized for table use; very sweet and delicious. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c.

Perry's Hybrid—A very fine, early variety, full as early as the Minnesota, and ears much larger, each containing 12 to 14 rows of kernels, well filled to the end. The grains are very large and pure white, but the cob is red. The ears are about the length of Crosby's, but larger round and are ready to market fully a week earlier. The stalks grow 5½ feet high, and the ears (two to a stalk), are set about 2 feet from the ground. Pkt., 10c; lb., 20c.

CAULIFLOWER

Choufleur—Coliflor—Blumenkohl

E. P. Cauliflower

Culture same as cabbage. Soil must be rich and deep, and the plants liberally supplied with water in dry weather. As the flower heads appear, the large leaves should be broken down over them, to defend them from the sun and rain.

Early Dwarf Erfurt—A favorite early market variety; large, compact heads of fine quality. Pkt., 15c; oz., $1.50.

Early Snowball—Highly esteemed by market gardeners for its earliness and reliability as a sure header; it grows on a robust stem, and produces magnificent white heads of fine quality. Pkt., 15c; oz., $1.50.

Early Paris—Head rather large, white and compact; stalk short. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; lb. $7.00.

Early London—An excellent and very early variety. Pkt., 10c; oz , 50c; lb., $5.00.

Half Early Paris or Nonpareil—One of the best; good early or late. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; lb., $7.

Veitch's Autumn Giant, Late—The heads are beautifully white, large, firm and compact, and being thoroughly protected by the foliage, remain long fit for use. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; lb., $5.00.

CHICORY

Kaffeewurzel

Culture—Its dried roots are used as a substitute for, or an ingredient of coffee. Sow in good rich soil half an inch deep and cultivate like carrots. In fall cut the roots in pieces about an inch in length, string and dry like apples. The dried roots are roasted and ground like coffee, or the roots may be blanched for a salad.

Large Rooted Magdeburgh—The standard sort; Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., $1.

CORN SALAD or FETTICUS

Chou—Cabu

Sow in drills, ¼ inch deep, and 6 inches apart. If dry weather, tread in seed lightly; keep down weeds with hoe.

Large German—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., $1.50.

CHERVIL

Cerfeuil

Chervil, Curled—An aromatic sweet herb. The young leaves are used in soups and salads. Sow thinly in drills half an inch deep, one foot apart. Pkt., 5c; oz , 25c; lb. $2.00.

CRESS

Cresson—Mastuerzo—Cartef—Cresse

Sow in shallow drills every two or three weeks. True Water Cress requires a stream of running water in which it grows without care.

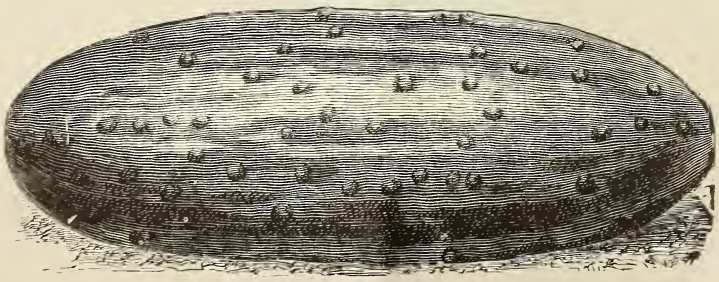
Curled, or Pepper Grass (may be cut several times). Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c;

True Water Cress—Pkt., 10c; ½oz., 40c; oz., 75c.

CUCUMBERS

Cocombre—Pepino—Gurken

Plant the seed in open ground, as soon as the weather becomes settled and warm, in hills 4 feet apart; use a shovelful of warm manure to each hill, which cover with an inch or two of earth; scatter 8 or 10 seeds to a hill, cover half an inch deep, and pat it down. Hoe often, and when out of danger from insects, thin the plants to 4 in a hill.



Nichol's Medium Green

Early Russian—Earliest, hardy, productive variety; produced in pairs. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., $1.25.

Early Frame—Of medium size, straight and excellent for table use or pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., 85c.

Early Cluster—Quite early, and very productive; medium in size, and of a pale green color, and turns to a brownish yellow when ripe. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., 85c.

CUCUMBERS—Continued

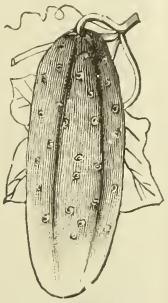
Long Green

Nichol's Medium Green—A medium between the White Spine and Long Green; very thick through and full at both ends, presenting a beautiful type; skin of a dark green color and very smooth; the vines are very hardy and productive; excellent for slicing or pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., $1.00.

Improved Long Green—Fruit dark green, firm and crisp; unequalled by any other variety; good variety for pickling and the market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., 75c.

Giant Pera—Grows very smooth and straight; free from spines, and retains its clear green color until nearly ripe. The green cucumbers are fit to eat at any stage; flesh entirely white, very clear, perfectly crisp, tender and brittle. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

Improved White Spine—*Certainly one of the finest strains of White Spine in cultivation.* The fruit is of good size, straight and always well formed; *full* at both ends; skin deep green, holding color until mature; immensely productive, and comes early. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; lb., $1.00.


Improved Early White Spine

Gherkins—Small, oval-shaped, prickly variety; grown exclusively for pickles; should be picked when young and tender. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; lb., $3.00.

Early Cluster

Siberian—The earliest variety in cultivation, producing fruits five inches long, in the open ground, from seed in fifty to sixty days. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., $1.25.

EGG PLANT

Mologene—Berengena—Eierpflanze

New York Improved

Sow in hot-bed very early in spring; transplant when two inches high into a second bed; if that is not done, thin to four inches apart. Do not plant out till weather becomes perfectly settled and warm. Cold nights or wet weather will check them. Keep some back in frames for a second planting out, in case of weather changing unexpectedly. Keep plants watered for a few days, if hot when put out. Keep plants tilled by the hoe, and draw earth up as for cabbage.

Long Purple. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., $2.00.

Improved New York Purple—Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; lb., $3.50.

ENDIVE

Chicoree—Escarola o Endiva—Chicoria

Sow thin and cover lightly. When up, thin out to 8 inches apart, and give a good watering afterwards, if dry. When leaves are 6 to 8 inches long, blanch them by gathering the leaves in the hand and tying them together near the top with yarn or bast. This must be done when quite dry, or they will rot. At the approach of winter, the growing crop may be taken up carefully with ball of earth to each plant, and placed together in frame or cellar for use; but must be kept dry, and have plenty of air, or will rot.

Green Curled—Leaves of a dark green color; very hardy, tender and crisp. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., $2.00.

Broad Leaved (*Escarolle*)—Chiefly used in soups and stews; requires to be tied up for blanching. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., $2.00.

KALE

Chou Vert Frise—Repollo—Daralte

Cultivate the same as cabbage. Frost is necessary to make Kale tender.

Green Curled Scotch—Per oz., 15c; lb., $1.50; pkt., 5c.

KOHLRABI

Or Turnip-rooted Cabbage—Chou Rake—Colinabo

Sow after the rains. Treat the plants same as cabbage. In earthing up, be careful not to cover the globular part.

Early White Vienna—Flesh tender, the best for table use and market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb. $2.00.

LEEK

Poireau—Puerro

London Flag Leek

Sow early in spring, in drills 6 inches apart and 1 inch deep. Thin out to 1 inch apart; when they are 7 inches high, plant them out in 2 rows, 8 inches apart, and as deep as possible, not to cover the center young leaves. Water thoroughly if dry weather when planted out. Draw earth up to them as they grow. Require very rich soil.

London Broad Flag—This variety is more largely used in this country than any other; of vigorous growth, hardy and productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., $1.50.

LETTUCE

Laitue—Lechuga—Garten-Salat

A rich soil is necessary to produce good Lettuce. Its crisp and tender quality depends on a luxuriant and vigorous growth. Sow thin and transplant in rows eight inches apart. Keep ground moist and hoe carefully.

Early Prize-Head Lettuce

Early Prize-Head—An excellent family lettuce, heads of large size, tender and crisp. Is sure to head and slow to run to seed. A most desirable sort for all purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., $1.50.

Hanson—One of the best; heads very large, solid, tender, crisp, and of fine flavor. It stands the hot sun and drought better than most other varieties. None better for private use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., $1.50.

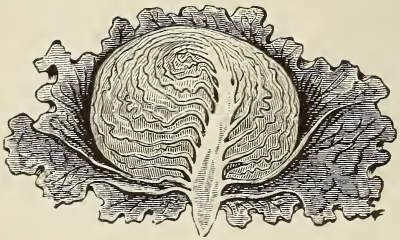
Early Curled Silesia—A cutting variety. The first to produce edible leaves. It does not head, but affords crisp, good flavored salad long before the cabbage varieties have commenced to head. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., $1.50.

Hubbard's Market—This is one of the very best market sorts. Medium sized; light green color; very slow to run to seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., $2.00.

Yellow Seeded Butter—A very distinct sort, making a compact yellow head of excellent flavor; withstands heat well, and remains crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., $1.50.

Ice Drumhead—Heads very large, firm and solid, of good flavor, one of the best for summer planting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., $1.50.

Denver Market—An early variety of Head Lettuce, either for forcing or open ground. It forms large solid heads of a good light green color, and is very slow to go to seed. The leaves are beautifully marked and blistered (like the Savoy Cabbages) and very crisp and tender, and of excellent flavor. By these blistered leaves it distinguishes itself from any other kind of Lettuce now grown. The shape of the head resembles somewhat the "Hanson," but is more oblong. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; lb., $2.00.



Paris Green Cos—Grows upright, with long, dark green leaves. Should be tied up to blanch. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., $1.50.

White Paris Cos—Leaves lighter in color than above. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., $1.50.

Early Curled Simpson—White seeded. This variety does not head, but forms a compact mass of leaves. Valuable for forcing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., $1.50.

Early Curled Simpson—Black seeded. Similar to above, but nearly double the size, and lighter in color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., $1.50.

Deacon—A superior variety of recent introduction, with round solid heads; leaves of a dark green color; exceedingly crisp, and of superb flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., $2.00.

Tomhannock Lettuce

New Tomhannock—A Philadelphia sort; it forms a beautiful plant, 10 to 20 inches high, by 9 to 12 inches across. The edges of the outer leaves are of a glossy, reddish bronze, handsomely wrinkled; within, the leaves are almost white, and very crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., $1.50.

LETTUCE—Continued

Salamander—One of the best summer varieties, forming good-sized, compact heads. Color, light green outside, and white on the inside. Its great merit, however, is that it will withstand drought and heat, and remain longer in head than any other variety we have ever met with. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., $1.50.

Boston Market—A favorite forcing variety; very compact; leaves crisp and handsome. Largely grown for market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., $1.50.

New York Summer—A superior variety with little tendency to go to seed. Large and solid heads deep green in outside color, with inside leaves yellowish white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., $1.75.

Large Passion—A fine variety, resembling Victoria Cabbage, but considered superior. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., $2.00.

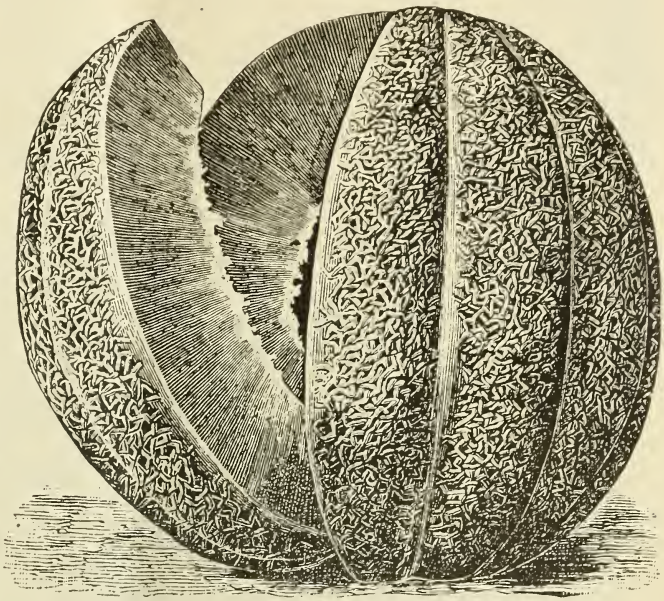
Royal Summer Cabbage—Well formed; good size, close, and a little flattened; stands the heat well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., $1.50.

MELONS

MUSK-MELONS

Melon Muscade—Melon Muscatel—Kantalupen

Plant in hills 6 feet apart each way, 6 seeds in each, and thin out to 2 or 3 plants when in the state of forwardness. It is a good plan to make a hole for each hill 2 feet wide, in which dig some rotten stable manure. Dust a little soot or wood ashes, recently burnt, on the growing plants, when up. Draw earth up around the stems, and stop their points when they begin to run. Lay them out evenly to cover the ground, which keep clear of weeds at all times. A light but rich soil suits them best.



Osage

Osage—One of the best for shipping and the finest for table use; the skin is dark green, slightly netted on the lobes on the upper side, and on the best specimens a rich orange color where the melon lies on the ground, and on this side it is eatable within an eighth of an inch of the surface; flesh a rich salmon color. Medium-sized, and the whole crop is very even, and extra heavy, owing to thickness of meat; no melons can equal it in this respect. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., $1.25.

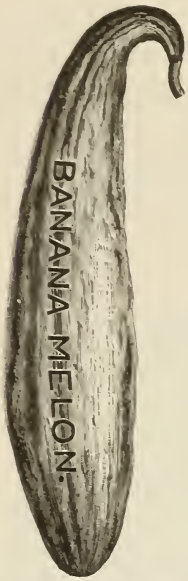
Montreal Nutmeg

Montreal Nutmeg—This is a large, finely-flavored variety. They are of regular shape, nearly round, flattened at the ends, deeply and very regularly ribbed. Skin green and very closely netted. It is without doubt the best-flavored large musk-melon grown, often weighing from 15 to 25 pounds each. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., $1.

Bay View—The largest, best flavored, and one of the finest melons in cultivation; luscious and sweet and very hardy; picked green it will ripen up finely, and carry safely for a long distance. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., $1.00.

Golden Netted Gem—One of the earliest, and no doubt the best small melon grown. They are globular in shape, very uniform in size and weight, weighing from 1¼ to 1½ pounds each; flesh light green and of a very fine flavor; exceedingly productive, and will keep well for nearly a week after picking. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., $1.25.

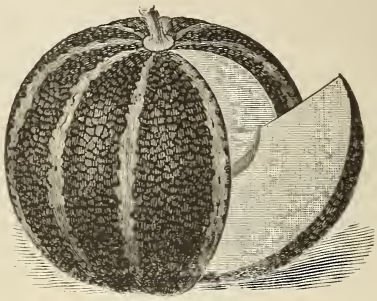
MUSK-MELONS—Continued



Banana Cantaloupe, or Musk-Melon—This new variety is pronounced by many growers the most profitable they have ever grown. They grow from 2 to 2¼ feet long; are very productive; deep salmon-colored flesh, of fair quality; by many preferred to any other variety, and a great curiosity. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c; lb., $1.25.

Baltimore—A new melon, which is a great favorite among Eastern gardeners. The flesh is green, very thick, and of a most delicious flavor. It is longish in shape and very productive. Claimed to be the very best shipping musk-melon in cultivation, and we think will prove to be a valuable variety for our California growers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., $1.25.

Large Yellow Cantaloupe—Flesh reddish orange, sweet and of good flavor; an early and productive variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., $1.00.



Emerald Gem

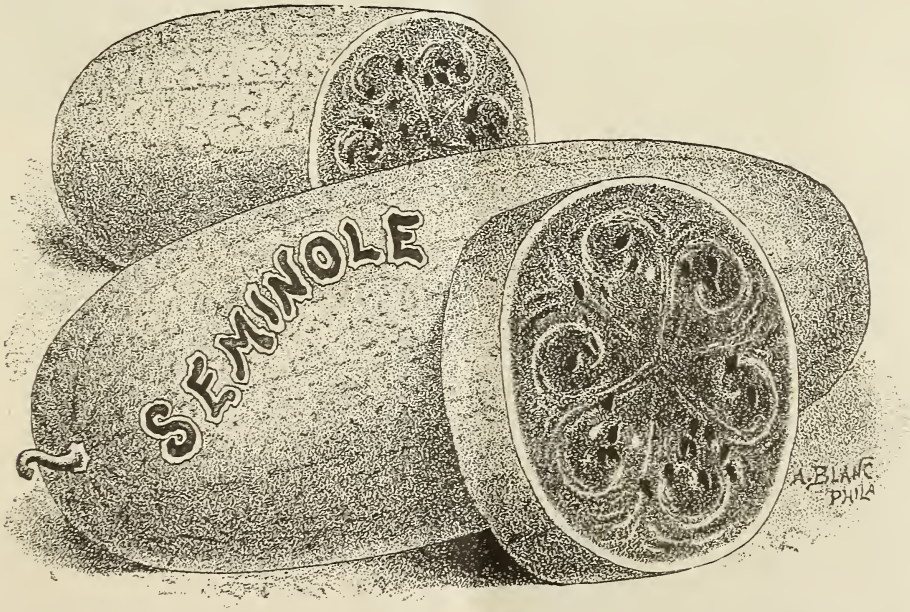
Emerald Gem—This is an excellent new musk-melon of superior flavor and quality; the outside skin is an emerald green color, and quite smooth; they ripen early and produce well, being about the size of Golden Gem; the flesh is light red or salmon, very thick, juicy and crystalline. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; lb., $2.00.

Banquet—A new, medium-sized melon, very flat at both ends, and more beautifully netted than any other variety. In quality it is unequaled; the flesh uniformly deep, color dark rich salmon. It is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful and luscious melons, and will produce more edible melons to a given area than any other variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., $1.50.

WATER MELONS

Melon d'Eau—Sandia—Wasser-Melonen

Cultivate same as musk-melon, except that the hills should be eight feet apart each way.



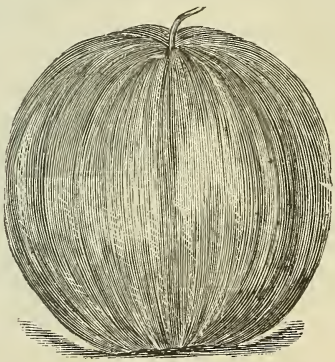
Seminole Water-Melon—The numerous excellent qualities which this new melon possesses, will make it the most popular sort grown. It is *extra early, enormously productive, very large and of splendid flavor.* The seed will often produce gray and green melons on one vine, but the number of the former predominates. It is undoubtedly one of the finest melons yet introduced. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., $1.50.

White Lodi—The largest and finest water-melon for market or home use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., 75c.

WATER-MELONS—Continued

Extra Early—This new melon is without doubt, the earliest of all. The illustration above, made from a photograph, shows their shape, which is nearly round, dark green skin, slightly mottled with white. The flesh is deep scarlet, remarkably solid and in delicious sugary flavor is unsurpassed. Their average weight is about 15 lbs. The seed is very small, being about half the size of other melon seeds. They are also much more productive than the larger sorts, and for family use are quite unequalled. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., $1.50.

Hungarian Honey—This is, without question, the finest melon for family gardens. It is decidedly the *sweetest, richest flavored* of all water-melons. They are nearly round in shape, dark in color, and weigh about 10 pounds. The flesh is brilliant red in color, and absolutely stringless, melting, and surprisingly sweet and luscious, of a very rich, honey-flavor, richer and sweeter to the taste than any other melon. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; lb., $1.50.



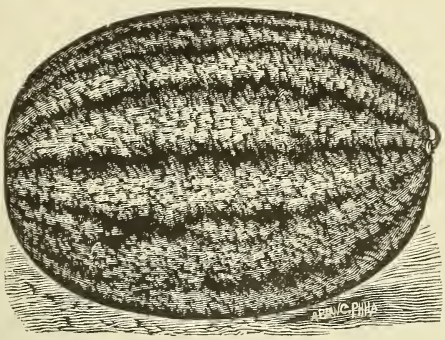
Black Spanish

Black Spanish—Round, dark green, scarlet flesh, thin rind, rich sugary flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., $1.00.

Volga—Is cultivated on the lower Volga, near the Caspian Sea, for shipment in barrels to St. Petersburg and Moscow, and must therefore carry well. In solidity and hardness it is remarkable. In productiveness it surpasses most sorts, two melons being sometimes borne at adjacent joints of the same vine. In form it is nearly perfectly globular. In color it is so pale green as to be nearly white, with nearly imperceptible stripes. Although so solid and hard, the rind is not thick. The flesh is red and remarkably crisp, and very sweet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; lb., $1.50.

Cuban Queen—A large, symmetrical and solid variety, rind very thin and strong, ripens to the very center· skin striped with dark and light green. Vines strong, healthy, and of vigorous growth, very heavy cropper; flesh bright red, tender and melting, luscious, crisp and very sugary. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., 75c.

Pride of Georgia—Dark green, oval, and attains a large size; flesh deep red, crisp and sweet. A good shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., $1.00.



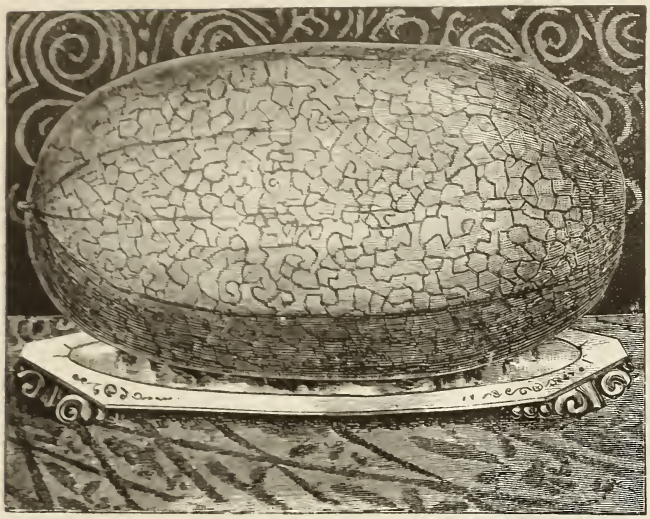
Kolb's Gem

Kolb's Gem—This new variety, introduced in 1884, originated in Alabama. It is a hybrid of the Scaly Bark and Rattlesnake, and is an excellent shipping variety. It has a very tough rind, and carries in good condition without breakage. They grow uniformly round, of about equal diameter each way. The stripes of light green are generally narrow and of a dull color. The flesh is bright red and of a good flavor. The melons grow to a fair market size, from 30 to 50 lbs. each in weight. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., $1.00.

Ice Cream, or Peerless—True white seed, of medium size; early; green skin; very thin rind; flesh solid, scarlet, crisp, and of a delicious flavor; an excellent variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., $1.00.

Georgia Rattlesnake, or Gipsey—Very large, long and smooth, distinctly striped; flesh bright scarlet and very sugary; a favorite shipping melon in the South. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., $1.00.

WATER-MELONS—Continued



Scaly Bark

Scaly Bark—This variety, recently introduced from Georgia, is meeting with great favor by all melon-growers. The skin is smooth, dark green, mottled and striped with light green, and has a peculiar scaly appearance. Flesh is light and crimson, very sweet and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., 75c.

Mammoth Iron-Clad--This melon grows to a larger uniform size than any other variety. It originated with an extensive melon-grower in Delaware and resembles in its markings the popular Cuban Queen. It is an enormous yielder, flesh very red, and much more solid than in any other melon. Rind is very tough and hard, thus rendering it valuable as a shipping variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., $1.00.

Green and Gold—The brilliant golden-orange color is the distinctive characteristic of this most novel and valuable variety. The melons are of good size, ranging from 25 to 45 lbs. in weight. It is the largest *early variety* in cultivation, and its productiveness is equal to any of the red-flesh sorts, while in delicious flavor it surpasses them all. The rind is the thinnest of any melon we have ever seen, the white being only from ⅜ to ½ inch in thickness. The flesh is a beautiful golden-orange color, free from any tinge of white or other color, even immediately around the seeds. The flesh is beautifully granular in appearance, juicy and sweet, and, as we have already stated, of unequaled flavor. Independent of the delicious flavor of the Green and Gold water-melon, its rich golden color will make it most desirable as an ornament for the table, especially if its golden slices are arranged in contrast with the crimson of the older sorts. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; lb., $1.25.

MUSTARD

Used as a small salad. Sow for salad thickly, early in spring in shallow drills.

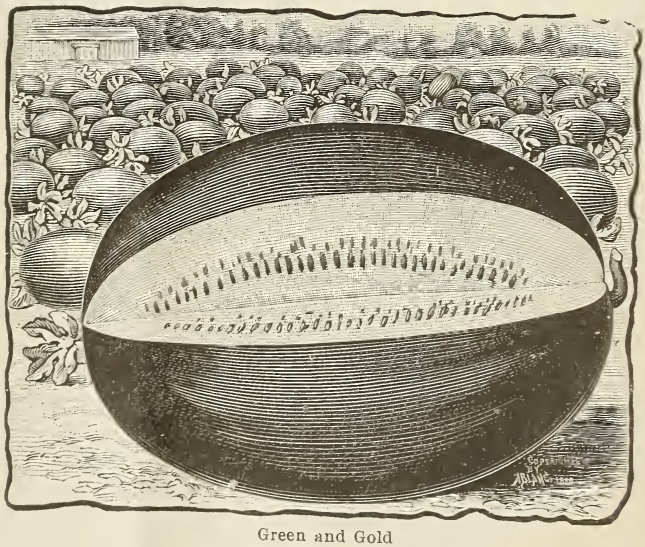
White or Yellow—Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c.

Black—Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c.

MUSHROOMS

Champignon—Seta— Chamignonbruit

Mushroom beds are made under cover. Any cellar or shed will do. Collect a quantity of fresh stable manure without the long straw, turn it 3 or 4 times to get rid of the rank heat. Dig out a foot deep of the space to contain the bed. Lay some long manure at bottom, and then the prepared dung, a little at a time, evenly and well beaten down, till it is a foot high; put a layer of light earth on this two inches thick; then another layer of dung, principally droppings, and earth on this as before; place the spawn on this in lumps 2 inches square or so, at 6 inches distance all over the bed, and cover with earth an inch thick. Beat it gently down all over. Cover the bed with straw, and, if outdoors, keep off rain by mats or thin boards.



Green and Gold

English Spawn--Per lb., 35c, post-paid.

OKRA or GUMBO

Sow early in spring, in drills, and thin the plants to a foot or more apart. Highly esteemed and cultivated for its green seed pods, which are used in soups or stewed and served like asparagus. Should be gathered while young aud tender, and for winter use slice into rings and dry on strings or otherwise.

Dwarf—Early and productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., $1.00.

White Velvet Okra—Quite distinct from any other variety, the pods being round and smooth, while in the old sorts they are ridged or square-edged. It is the most tender and the finest flavored of any variety grown, the pods being very soft and velvety to the touch, and are of a creamy white color. They grow to a larger size than any other Okra, are never prickly to the touch, and are produced in the greatest abundance. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; lb., $2.00.

ONIONS

Oignon—Cebolla—Zwiebel

Rich soil; deeply dug and then lightly rolled. Sow moderately thick in drills 1 inch deep and 12 inches apart. Thin to 3 inches apart. Keep down weeds, but avoid covering the bulbs. Onion sets and tops are placed on the surface, in shallow, 12-inch drills, about 4 inches apart, but not covered.

SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE QUANTITIES

Extra Early Barletta

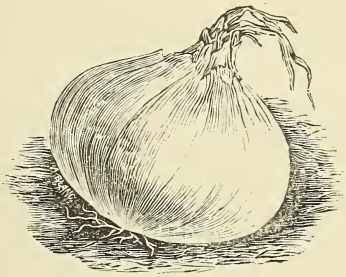
Extra Early Barletta Onion—This distinct new variety, first introduced from Italy throughout Europe the past season, is beyond doubt *the very earliest Onion in cultivation.* It is *fully two or three weeks earlier* than the Early White Queen, which heretofore has been the earliest variety in cultivation. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., $1.

Early Red—About ten days earlier than the large red; productive, of mild flavor, and a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., $1.50.

Red Wethersfield

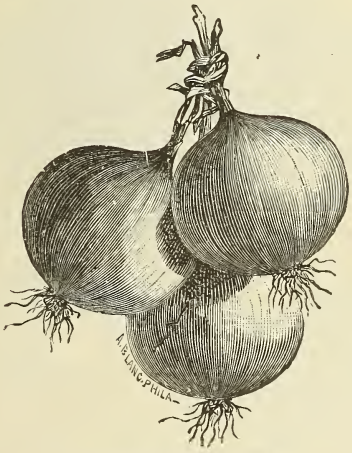
Red Wethersfield—Large size, deep red, thick, approaching to round shape, fine grained, pleasant-flavored, and productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., $2.00.

Yellow Globe Danvers—An excellent variety, mild flavored and very productive; ripens early, and a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., $2.50.



White Portugal

White Portugal, or Silverskin—A mild, pleasant onion, which grows to a fair size and handsome shape; good for summer use; also excellent for pickling. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; lb., $4.00.



Yellow Globe Danvers

Yellow Danvers—A splendid onion for the market or home use; sells readily in the market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., $2.00.

ONIONS—Continued

Queen

Queen—Remarkable for its extreme earliness and very mild flavor, small and white-skinned, much liked for pickling. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; lb., $4.00.

Red Globe—Maturing a few days after the Early Red, and very much the same in quality, but of rounder shape. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., $2.00.

White Globe—A large, firm, globe-shaped variety, with white skin, handsome and a good keeper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; lb., $4.00.

Giant White Tripoli—A large, white, flat onion, of mild flavor and beautiful form; pure white skin. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; lb., $2.50.

Giant Rocca—An immense-sized onion. Globular in form; skin light brown, flesh mild and tender. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; lb., $2.50.

Mammoth Silver King—This mammoth variety is one of the largest in cultivation, averaging from 15 to 22 inches in circumference and often weighing 2½ to 4 pounds each. It matures early and is uniformly of large size and fine shape, being flattened but very thick. The skin is of a beautiful silvery white, flesh snowy and tender, of a very mild sweet flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., $1.00; lb., $3.50.

PARSLEY

Persil—Perejil—Petersilie

Double Curled Parsley

Soak the seed a few hours in lukewarm water, and sow early in Spring, in drills an inch deep and one foot asunder. Thin out the plants to four inches apart.

Double Curled—Leaves beautifully crimped and curled; used principally as a garnish for the table. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., 75c.

PARSNIPS

Panais—Chirivia—Pastinake

Sow as soon as the ground opens in spring, in drills 1 inch deep and 15 inches apart. When plants are 2 or 3 inches high, thin to 7 inches in row. Hoe often; they like a deep, rich soil.

Long, Smooth, or Hollow-Crowned—Roots very long, white, smooth, free from side roots, tender, sugary, and most excellent flavored; the best variety for a general crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., 75c.

PEPPER

Piment—Pimiento—Pfeffer

Sow early in hot bed, or in open ground, about the middle of spring, in light, warm ground. When 3 inches high, transplant to 8 inches apart each way; hoe frequently.

Large Bell, or Bull Nose—Early, sweet, and pleasant to the taste, less pungent than most other sorts. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; lb., $2.50.

Sweet Spanish—Productive, mild flavor, fine for pickling. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; lb., $2.50.

Squash, or Tomato-Shaped—Very productive and largely used for pickling. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; lb., $2.50.

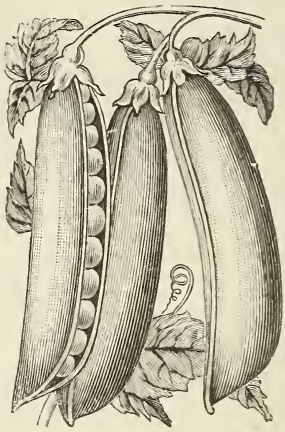
Long Red Cayenne—Pods long, cone-shaped. Used for pickles and for making pepper-sauce. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; lb., $2.50.

Chili—Similar in growth to the above, but smaller. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; lb., $2.50.

Spanish Monstrous—This fine new variety grows to a very large size; 6 to 8 inches long by 2 to 3 inches thick. Very sweet and fine-flavored. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

PEAS

Pois—Chicharos—Erbsen



Premium Gem

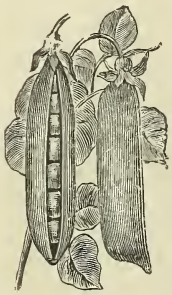
A light, dry soil, not over rich, suits the Pea. If they grow too vigorously and show no signs of bloom, run a spade along about eight inches from the row straight down, and thereby root-prune them. Do this each side the row, and they will bloom in a few days. Plant as early as the ground can be worked, and again every two weeks for succession throughout the season. Plant single or double rows from four to six feet apart, according to the different heights, about an

inch apart in the row, and three inches deep; hoe often. In dry weather, Peas should be soaked in soft water five or six hours before planting, and if the ground is very dry, they should be watered in rows.

American Wonder—This variety stands unrivaled in point of productiveness, flavor, and quality, and is, without exception, the earliest wrinkled Pea in cultivation. It is of drawf and robust habit, growing from 10 to 15 inches high, and produces a profusion of good-sized and well-filled pods of the finest flavor. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c.

Alaska--Seed round, green, resembling Kentish Invicta. Height, 2 feet; pods fine shape, dark green color, remarkably well filled; often seven to nine peas; very uniform in growth and ripening. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c.

Bliss' Everbearing—For continuance of bearing this variety is unexcelled, a characteristic which gives it especial value for late summer and autumn use; height 18 inches; quality unsurpassed. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c.


Extra Early

Extra Early Philadelphia—Very early productive, and one of the most popular garden varieties. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c.

Premium Gem—Seed green and wrinkled; height, 1 foot; second early; very prolific and excellent flavor; especially recommended for family garden. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c.

Telephone—This new variety is one of the best of the sweet wrinkled, tall-growing sorts. It is an extraordinary cropper, bearing large, handsome pods, full of large peas of excellent quality. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c.

Yorkshire Hero—A very popular variety; prolific and of fine flavor. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 100 lbs, $7.

Champion of England--A most popular late, tall-growing variety, of delicious flavor, and a heavy bearer. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c.

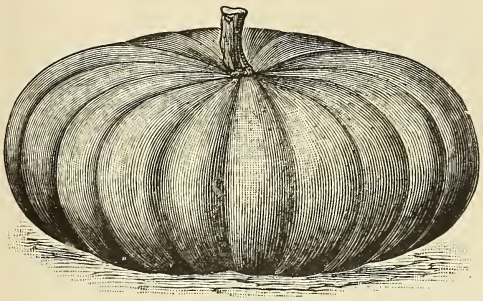
Stratagem—Seed green, square, wrinkled; height, 2 feet; vigorous branching habit; remarkably luxuriant foliage; leaves unusually large sized; under favorable conditions an enormous cropper; pods long, well filled with from seven to nine peas of the largest size, extra fine quality. Not only one of the most elegant and showy peas in cultivation, but the most desirable acquisition of its class for the last number of years. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 100 lbs, $9.

Tall Gray Sugar— (Edible Pods.) Can be used in a green state like snap beans. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c.

PUMPKIN

Citrouille—Calabaza—Kuerbis

May be planted in middle of spring, among the Indian corn or in the field or garden, in hills 8 or 10 feet apart each way, with four seeds in a hill; in other respects are cultivated in same manner as melons and cucumbers, but avoid planting them anywhere near either of those.


Cheese Pumpkin

Cheese—Flat-shaped and salmon colored; flesh thick, yellow, fine grained, sweet and well-flavored; one of the best for culinary purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., 75c.

Connecticut Field—The best for field culture; can be grown with corn; largely used for stock. Pkt., 5c; lb., 40c.

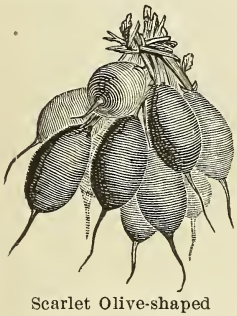
Mammoth Tours—A French variety, which grows to an immense size, often weighing over 100 pounds. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; lb., $1.00.

Cushaw—Long yellow crookneck; splendid for table use or feeding stock; flesh yellow, solid, fine grained and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., $1.00.

RADISH

Radis—Rabanos and Rabanitos—Rettig

Sow in Fall, in drills an inch deep and a foot apart, as early as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks thereafter, while the season permits, and thin to three inches apart. A warm, sandy loam, made rich and light by some good strong manure, suits best.


Scarlet Olive-shaped

French Breakfast. A quick-growing variety and one of the best for early forcing. It is of oval form; color, scarlet tipped with white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

Early Scarlet Turnip—A small, round, early radish; very delicate in flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

Scarlet Olive-shaped--Very early; handsome rose color; oblong in shape; crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

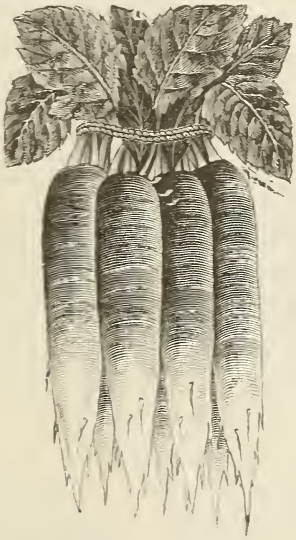
Scarlet Turnip

New White Strasburgh

Long Scarlet—The standard long scarlet variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

California Mammoth White—Growing to immense size; flesh solid, white, and of good flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., $1.00.

New White Strasburgh—A very desirable summer variety, comparatively new, very much liked by our market gardeners, all claiming it to be one of the quickest growing of radishes; both skin and flesh pure white, firm and brittle; grows to a large size, and withstands severe heat. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., $1.00.



Chartier Radish

Chartier Radish—A new variety of the long scarlet short top. Exceedingly handsome and attractive, of a deep crimson color at the top, and blending off to almost white at the bottom. It is very tender and remains so for a long time after attaining its growth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., $1.00.

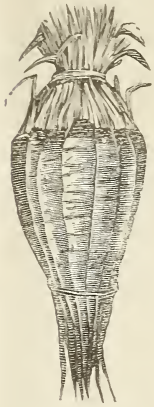
Black Spanish—Round and firm; a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., 75c.

RHUBARB

Rhubarbe—Ruibarbo—Rabarber

Sow in drills an inch deep; thin out to 6 inches apart. In fall, trench a piece of ground and manure it well, then transplant the young plants into it 3 feet apart each way. Cover with leaves or litter the first winter, and a dressing of manure should be given every fall.

Victoria—Superior to all others. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; lb., $2.00.



Oyster Plant

SALSIFY
Or Vegetable Oyster

Salsifis—Ostion

Sow in early spring, in drills 12 inches apart, 1 inch deep, and thin out to 6 inches in a row. Keep them clean from weeds. Cultivate same as carrots and parsnips.

French—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., $1.50.

Sandwich Island Mammoth—Grows uniformly to an extra large size, averaging fully double the size and weight of roots of the old variety. The roots, notwithstanding their enormous size, are of very superior quality, and very delicate in flavor; it is such a decided improvement that we are quite sure all market gardeners who once try it will use it exclusively. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; lb., $2.00.

SPINACH

Epinard—Espinaca—Spinat

Rich soil; if light tread it down before sowing. Sow a quarter of an inch deep and a foot between the rows.

Norfolk Savoy-Leaved—One of the best market varieties; productive, hardy, tender, and well-flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

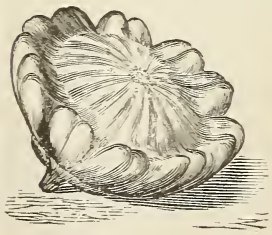
Prickly, or Winter—Hardy, for fall sowing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 40c.

Round Thick-leaved—Produces large, thick, dark green crumpled leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 50c.

SQUASH

Giraumon—Calabaza—Kuerbis

Plant in hills in the same manner and at the same time as cucumbers and melons, the bush 3 or 4 feet apart, and the running kinds from 6 to 9.



White Bush Scalloped

White Bush Scalloped—An excellent early market variety; good shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., $1.00

Summer Crookneck—Early; very productive; rough, warty surface: orange yellow; good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., $1.00.

Hubbard Squash

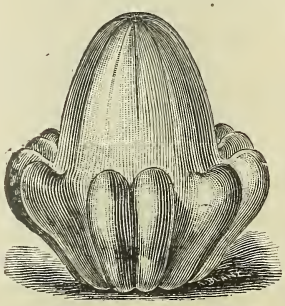
Hubbard—A general favorite, and one of the best table varieties; of large size, flesh fine-grained, dry, and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., 75c.

The Sibley or "Pike's Peak" Squash—The seed of this variety is of a very peculiar shape and color, and the Squash is entirely original and distinct, having the stem at the swelled end. The shell is hard and flinty, very thin and smooth. The flesh is solid, thick, a brilliant orange in color, and of the best quality. The weight ranges from eight to eleven pounds. It ripens simultaneously with the Hubbard, though the quality is considerably improved if the squashes are housed a few weeks before using. This is a most attractive and valuable variety, and is meeting with much favor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., $1.25.

Perfect Gem—Excellent both as a summer and winter Squash; of a creamy white color; thin-skinned, with fine-grained, sweet, deliciously flavored flesh, a free grower. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., $1.00.

Vegetable Marrow—A favorite English sort; skin greenish yellow; flesh white, soft rich flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; lb., $2.50.

Boston Marrow—Flesh rich, salmon yellow, fine. grained, sweet and dry, fall and winter variety. Pkt., 5c; oz. 15c; lb., 75c.



White Pineapple Squash

Essex Hybrid—An excellent variety, having the color and shape of the Turban with the dryness and hard shell of the Hubbard. It is one of the finest grained of all the squashes, and, although ripening very early, it will keep till the following spring. The flesh is a very rich orange color, thick and solid, heavier than other sorts of the same size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., $1.00.

California Field—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 50c.

White Pineapple—This new variety originated in Southern New Jersey, and has attracted much attention owing to its peculiar shape. The skin and flesh are of a pure, creamy white color, flesh very fine grained, and of excellent quality and flavor. They can be used at any time during growth, and after maturing make an excellent autumn and winter sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., $1.25.

TOMATOES

Tomate—Tomate—Apfel

Sow in hot-bed from January to March, and transplant into open ground when weather becomes warm and settled, or sow in open ground and transplant when the plants are six inches high. They succeed best near a fence or trellis, to climb on, but they do very well if planted 4 feet distant from each other without support.

Mikado—One of the earliest and of the largest size. Perfectly solid and of unsurpassed quality. The Mikado differs from all tomatoes in its immense size. They are produced in immense clusters and are perfectly solid, generally smooth, but occasionally irregular. The color is purplish red, like that of the Acme, while it has all the solidity that characterizes the Trophy. It is not unusual for single fruits of this variety to weigh from one pound to one and a half pounds each. Its earliness is a remarkable feature in so large a Tomato, and adds to its value. Whether for slicing or for cooking purposes, the quality is excellent. The foliage of the Mikado Tomato alone will show the distinctiveness of the variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; lb., $4.00.

Livingston's Beauty—Ripens as early as the Acme; of smooth form, free from rot, keeps and carries well. In color, a rich, glossy crimson, with a slight tinge of purple, lighter than the Acme. It is valuable for market, from its solidity, toughness of skin, and from the fact that it will ripen up well when picked green. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; lb., $2.50.

Golden Queen—The superior flavor of the yellow varieties is bringing them into favor as table fruit, and those who think of a yellow tomato as the rough fruit of the old yellow sorts will be surprised at the smooth, beautiful fruit, it being as smooth as the best of the red varieties, and of a fine and distinct flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

New Tomato, "Volunteer"—This Tomato has been procured by crossing Trophy and Canada Victor, and the result of that crossing with Perfection, combining their good qualities without retaining any of their objectionable features. Large size, averaging 6 to 8 ounces, round, very smooth and perfect in form, color bright red. No core, very early, and when first fruiting, ripening more abundantly than any other sort, a great advantage to market gardeners. Quality very superior for table use and canning. Enormously productive, ripening well to the stem; and more free from rot or cracking than any. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; lb., $3.00.

Yellow Plum—Color bright yellow; excellent for preserving. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

Livingston's Favorite—This is said to be the *largest perfect shaped* Tomato in cultivation, smoother than the Paragon, does not crack or rot like the Acme, is a darker red than the Perfection; ripens evenly and as early as any good variety, holding its size to the end of the season; very prolific, good flavor, few seeds, flesh solid; bears shipping long distances. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; lb., $2.50.

Dwarf Champion—This variety is entirely distinct in habit of growth and foliage from any sort ever produced. The vines are dwarf and compact in habit, grow stiff and upright, with thick and short jointed stems. The compactness of habit is retained in all stages throughout the season; foliage, dark green in color. As a cropper, it is probably unsurpassed, and will, owing to the smaller amount of space required between the plants, yield more to the acre than any other variety. In form and color the fruit closely resembles the Acme; it is always smooth, symmetrical and attractive in appearance; the skin is tough, and the flesh solid; ripens well close round to the stem, and is not so much subject to crack as some other sorts. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; lb. $3.00.

Upright, or Tree Tomato—A French variety, standing up like a tree, without support of any kind; it bears abundantly, fruit large, but ridged, bright red color, and fine flavor; of great value in forcing, as its extremely compact habit renders it well adapted for frame culture. Very ornamental as well as useful. Pkt., 15c; oz., 50c.

Trophy—When properly grown, this is one of the best sorts, being large, thick-meated, solid and excellent flavor; is very productive and an old favorite. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; lb., $2.00.

Early Paragon—Very solid, dark red color, heavy foliage, a favorite market variety; excellent for canning. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; lb., $2.50.

Conqueror—One of the earliest varieties; fruit of good size, very uniform in shape. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; lb., $2.50.

Perfection

Perfection—Very large and early; blood-red; perfectly smooth; thick meat; few seeds; a good shipper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; lb., $2.50.

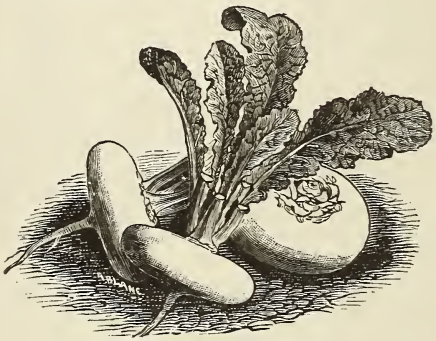
Acme—One of the earliest and handsomest varieties; very productive; fruit of medium size; form perfect, round, very smooth, color dark purplish red. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; lb., $2.00.

Red Cherry—A small, round, red Tomato, of the shape and size of a cherry; fine for pickling. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; lb., $3.00.

TURNIPS

Navet—Nabos—Steckrueben

For early turnips sow 12 inches apart soon as ground opens in spring, and thin to 6 inches in drills; Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but much larger crops are obtained, particularly of the Ruta Baga, by cultivating them in drills; hoe them a month after sowing.


Early White, Flat Dutch

Early Flat Dutch—Size medium; white, of quick growth. For spring or fall. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

Improved American Ruta Baga—This variety is largely grown, both for table and for stock; flesh solid; of fine quality; keeps well until summer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

Purple Top Strap-Leaf

Purple Top, Strap-leaved—An early, handsome sort of very fine quality, exceedingly popular. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

White Egg—A quick-growing, egg-shaped, pure white variety. Flesh sweet, firm and mild. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

Long White Cowhorn—Carrot-shaped; white, fine-grained, sweet, desirable for fall and winter use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

Extra Early Milan—The earliest in cultivation, two weeks earlier than Purple Top Strap-leaf. The bulb is flat, of medium size, quite smooth with a purple top. Flesh white, of finest quality; good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., 70c.

Early Snowball—Small, solid, sweet and crisp, and also of remarkably quick growth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., 75c.

Golden Ball—A rapid grower of excellent flavor, bright yellow, a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

HERB SEEDS

Sage.....Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.
Thyme, English broad-leaved...Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.
Anise, per pkt.....10c.
Sweet Basil.....10c.
Coriander.....10c.
Sweet Marjoram.....10c.
Caraway.....10c.
Sweet Fennel, per pkt.....10c.
Summer Savory.....10c.
Lavender.....10c.
Rosemary.....10c.

TOBACCO SEEDS

Connecticut Seed Leaf,.....Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.
Imported Havana,.....Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.
Yellow Prior Virginia,.....Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.
James River Virginia.....Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS

In quantity, at lowest market rates. Remit for postage 10 cents per pound, when ordered to be sent by mail. Write for rates.

Orchard Grass—A valuable grass on account of the quantity of nutritious feed which it yields, and the rapidity with which it grows after being cut or grazed; if allowed to stand for hay it has rather a coarse appearance, but if grazed it always has a green hue. Per lb., 20c.

Timothy—As a crop for hay, Timothy is probably unsurpassed by any other grass now cultivated. It is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, especially by horses. Being an early grass, it is well adapted to spring and summer grazing, and if the fall season is favorable, it will grow sufficiently to furnish good fall grazing, too. Per lb., 10c; 100 lbs, $8.

Bermuda Grass—For dry seasons this grass is without a rival. It is of more than average value in nutritious and flesh-forming properties; and, as a summer pasture, it ought to be grown more extensively. It will continue growing during the hottest months of summer, and that even during continued drought, when no other grass or fodder plant possesses even the appearance of vitality. Per lb., $1.50.

Mesquit, or Muskit (*Bouteloua Oligostachya*)—This is a favorite grass along the coast north of San Francisco and up into Washington. It will grow in the interior valleys, but is more liable to "bunch," hence is less desirable. It attains a height of about one foot, making a close, compact ground growth. It is cut and cured, but neither in this condition or used green can it be considered a first-class forage plant. Seemingly it fills a place, in the estimation of its friends, that cannot be filled by any other grass. In most instances the mere harrowing of the soil is all the preparation needed before sowing the seed, which is very fine and quite light. Sow twenty pounds to the acre. Lb., 10c; 100 lbs., $7.50.

Perennial, or English Rye Grass—A nutritious permanent grass for meadows and pastures, also useful for mixing with other grasses for lawns. Per lb., 20c; 100 lbs., $10.

Red Top Grass—A valuable permanent grass as a mixture in either meadows, pastures, or lawns, growing in almost any soil, moist or dry, and standing well our hot climate. Per lb., 15c.

Hungarian Grass—A valuable forage grass, both because of its foliage and its nutritious seeds; early, resists drought, and does well on light soils. Lb., 15c.

Italian Rye Grass—A valuable variety, thriving in any soil, and yielding early and abundant crops. Lb., 25c.

Kentucky Blue Grass—This is one of the most common and useful of grasses, especially valuable for lawns and permanent pastures. Fancy clean. Lb., 25c.

Evergreen Millet, or Johnson Grass—(*Sorghum Halapense*). Several names have been applied to this grass, but it is now pretty well known on this coast as Evergreen Millet. It is a true Sorghum, and a perennial, its roots continuing to live and increase from year to year, till the plant has taken complete possession of the soil. The leaf, stock and panicle of this grass resemble those of other Sorghums. It grows on any land where corn will grow, and, like the latter, the better the land the heavier the crop. In the Southern States it attains a height of 7 feet. On rich land near Marysville, this State, it made a growth of 14 feet the past season. It should be cut while tender, and then all live stock are fond of it. If not cut while tender, it becomes coarse and hard, and animals refuse, or eat of it sparingly. The want of knowledge on this important point has, no doubt, excited the prejudice of some against its culture. N. B. Moore, who has had forty years' experience in the growing of grass crops, says he "prefers it to all others, after having faithfully tried many." John J. Delchampes reports *fifteen tons of good hay, and six and a half tons of roots, from an acre, as the product of one year's growth.* The roots are as edible as the stalks, and are as much relished by hogs as sweet potatoes. By dairymen, stock-growers, and farmers in general, it certainly is one of the most valuable forage plants that can be brought to their attention. Unlike some grasses, when once established it takes possession, and "will hold its ground" against all intruders.

Culture—Prepare the ground, thoroughly pulverizing it, and sow broadcast, in spring, while soil is moist, at the rate of twenty pounds to the acre. If drilling is preferred, which it is by some, ten to twelve pounds will be found sufficient to an acre. The seed should be covered lightly. Lb., 20c.

White Clover—Grows naturally in pastures in almost any soil and situation, but thrives best in damp locations. It is indispensable for parks and lawns, making a very firm sod. Lb., 40c.

Red Clover—This species is regarded as by far the most important of the whole genus for the practical purpose of agriculture, being valuable not only as a forage plant, but also for its fertilizing properties on the soil. As a forage plant it makes an excellent quality of hay. Lb., 20c.

Sainfoin, or Espersette (*Hedysarum Onobrychis*)—A very valuable perennial forage plant belonging to the Pea family. It has many stems which attain a height of from two to three feet; leaves in pairs of pointed, oblong leaflets, slightly hairy on the under side; flowers crimson or variegated, borne on stalks which stand above the leaves, producing a striking and pleasing effect. It produces a moderately hard, flat seed pod, toothed on the edges and prickly on the sides. Notwithstanding the seed of this plant has been for sale by our house for more than twelve years, and in small quantities has had a wide distribution, and has also been distributed by the Agricultural Department at Washington, yet its popularity is of quite recent date. That its worth to our stockmen should have remained so long unknown is a matter of surprise. In the south of France it is considered indispensable, and when known thoroughly, as it seems now destined to be, it will be undoubtedly so regarded on this coast. Dry, gravelly, calcareous soils seem to be the best suited to its success—hence, unlike alfalfa, it will not flourish under irrigation, nor in naturally wet lands. There are tens of thousands of acres west of the Sierra Nevadas apparently of little value that will doubtless prove to be well suited to the growing of Sainfoin. In nutrition it ranks much higher than alfalfa, though it will not yield so largely. The best authority claims for it, when fed to milch cows, that it improves both the quality and quantity of milk, and is never known to produce the "hoove," however freely used in the green state. It is not, like alfalfa, liable to become woody if allowed to stand too long before cutting, nor is it liable to drop its leaves in curing—hence, in these respects, if in no other, where it can be successfully grown, it is better. It will not attain its full growth till the second or third year, nor will it need to be resown for ten or twelve years. We regard this as one of, if not the most, valuable of forage plants yet brought to the attention of our patrons on this coast. Where it is possible, the land should be plowed and harrowed, the seed evenly sown and covered with a light-weight harrow. Sow 20 to 25 pounds of seed to the acre. Lb., 20c; 100 lbs., $17.

Directions for Sprouting Fruit and Nut Seeds

It is of the utmost importance that Nut and Fruit-Tree Seeds be fresh. They should be carefully preserved that the kernel will not dry or show a wrinkled appearance when the hull is cracked. However cheap the seeds, which will hereafter be named, may be purchased, they will be found very dear for seed if not really fresh. Hence our advice to our customers is, to satisfy themselves in the first place that the seed is fresh, and pay a liberal, but not an extravagant price for it.

Apple, Pear and Quince—The seeds should be soaked in tepid water for three days, the water changed each day, or soak in cold water for eight or nine days, then sow lightly in drills two feet apart. The soil should be light, deeply and thoroughly tilled, and care taken not to allow it to become dry. The Quince is usually propagated from cuttings, and this we consider the preferable method on account of time gained, and because of the expense of the seeds.

Cherry, Plum, Peach, Almond, Walnut, Etc.—These should be placed in layers in boxes placed on the ground in a sunny exposure. Sprinkle over each layer a coating of sand. Layers may be four to six deep. Keep constantly moist. As the young plants appear above ground they should be carefully removed and planted in nursery rows two or three feet apart. A cloudy day is most suitable for this work.

Persons desiring fruit pits should notify their seedmen early in the season, that they may be enabled to secure and preserve them in a proper manner.

Apple	Lb.,	$0.50
Apricot Pits	Lb., 10c., 100 lbs.,	3.00
Cherry Mazzard	Lb.,	.60
Pear	Oz., 20c., lb.,	1.50
Plum Myrobolan	Lb.,	.75
Seedling Peach Pits	Lb., 10c., 100 lbs.,	4.00
Almond Hardshell	Lb.,	.15

LAWNS

A nice lawn is something every one wants, but only those can possess who have a plot of ground, a supply of water, and are willing to take the trouble and assume the expense necessary to produce it. The ground intended to be used for a lawn, whether large or small in area, if not naturally rich, should be covered to a depth of two inches with well-rotted manure. If this is not available, one or other of the bone or guano fertilizers should be used in the proportion of about 800 lbs. to the acre. The ground should be turned over to the depth of ten to twelve inches, well pulverized, and raked thoroughly, so that the surface may present a perfectly smooth appearance before seeding. Sow the seed evenly *and plentifully*,—for sparse seeding never produced a good lawn in California, and never will. Rake it in, covering the seed as well as possible, and then top-dress the surface about one inch in depth with well-rotted manure. If nature does not furnish the desired moisture, it must be supplied artificially; and this should be done in imitation of a gentle rain, and as often as necessary, sprinkling the entire surface until it is wet. The top-dressing is almost an absolute necessity, as it greatly protects the

seed while in course of germination, and, when germination has taken place, furnishes the stimulus so essential to rapid growth.

When the grass has attained a height of two inches, it should be cut, if possible, with a lawn-mower. Cutting should be kept up at intervals as required. Frequent cutting aids largely in compactness of growth, and should not be omitted.

The best grass for lawn purposes, if water in abundance is obtainable, is what is known as "*Kentucky Blue*," and the highest grade of fresh seed should be procured even at greater cost. *Sixty pounds* of the "Fancy Clean" should be sown to an acre, and *eighty pounds* if the quality is not so high.

Fancy Clean Kentucky Blue Grass Seed, 25c per lb. Per 100 lbs., $16.00.

When only a limited supply of water is available, *Perennial Rye Grass* should be sown. A lawn produced from this seed is, on account of its true green color, preferred by some. Sow of this seed at the rate of *eighty pounds* to the acre.

Perennial Rye Grass Seed—Extra quality, 20c per lb. Per 100 lbs., $10.00.

BIRD SEED

Canary, lb. 10c
Hemp 10c
Rape 10c
Millet 10c
Maw 25c

MISCELLANEOUS AGRICULTURAL SEEDS

Kaffir Corn

KAFFIR CORN

This new variety of Sorghum forms low, stocky, and perfectly erect plants, which produce 2 to 4 heads of grains on a single stalk, and mature about the middle of October. The seed heads grow from 10 to 12 inches long, and good land will produce a crop of 50 to 60 bushels per acre. It resists drought like most Sorghums, and will yield a paying crop of grain and stalks even in dry seasons in which corn has utterly failed on the same lands. The stalks grow from 5 to 6 feet high, and are excellent fodder, much relished by horses, mules, and cattle. The seed heads are also greedily eaten by all farm animals. When the stalks are cut down to the ground, two or more new shoots will spring up and continue growing until checked by the frost. It is safe to plant in any latitude where Minnesota Amber Cane grows, and is cultivated like Indian Corn. Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c; 100 lbs., $9.00.

Early Amber Sugar Cane—Lb., 15c; 100 lbs., $7.00.

White Egyptian Corn—Lb., 10c; 100 lbs., market price.

Brown Egyptian Corn—Lb., 10c; 100 lbs., market price.

HICKORY KING CORN

This new Field Corn is entirely distinct from all other varieties, having the largest grain with the smallest cob ever introduced in a White Corn. It yields greater, and is unquestionably the most productive and largest grained White Field Corn in cultivation. Stalks bear 2 good ears each, and occasionally 3; it never has barren stalks, no matter how thin the soil, and both ends of the ear are filled full out. A single grain will completely cover the cob of an ear broken in half. It both shells and shucks easily, and will make more shelled corn to a given bulk of ears than any other variety. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 lbs., $1.00.

NEW JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT

The Japanese Buckwheat is entirely distinct from all other varieties; the kernels are at least double the size of those of any other variety, and of a shape peculiar and distinct from all others. The color of the kernel is also most distinct, being a rich, dark shade of brown. The straw is heavier, branches more, and does not need to be sown as thickly as the other kinds. The flour made from it is equal in quality to that of any other buckwheat, and is enormously productive, having yielded 40 bushels of good seed from half a bushel sown. On account of its earliness, it can be grown further north than any other. Pkt., 10c; lb., 20c; 100 lbs., $9.00

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER

Single heads measure 12 to 22 inches in diameter, and contain an immense quantity of seed, which is highly valued by all farmers and poultry dealers who have tried it, as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. The stalks when dry make a good hot fire, while the seed heads, with the seed in, make a better fire than hard coal. Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; 100 lbs., $9.00.

VETCHES

Vetches are grown for a forage crop. They can be cheaply raised, fed green, cured or ensilaged. In Scotland and England they are grown largely for this purpose, and where land is not adapted to hay, or is expensive, or pasturage is poor or costly, it will pay to grow vetches as a forage crop. Lb., 15c; 100 lbs., $9.00.

EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS

Abies Balsamea (Balsam Fir)—The Balsam Fir generally grows from 30 to 40 feet in height, and forms, when young, a compact, conical tree of rapid growth. Oz., 30c; lb., $3.00.

Abies Pectinata (Silver Fir)—A well-known species introduced into this country several years ago from Europe. In favorable locations it grows to 100 feet in height. This fir produces a white wood, elastic and hard. Oz., 25c; lb., $1.75.

Abies Canadensis (Hemlock Spruce)—This well-known Evergreen is a native of the Northern States. It is emphatically a Northern tree, withstanding exposure and cold storms better than hot summer climates. In favorable situations, this spruce forms a tall tree from 70 to 80 feet in height, and is by many considered the most beautiful evergreen in cultivation. Oz., 40c.

Abies Excelsa (Norway Spruce)—This spruce is found in the northern portions of Europe and Asia, and attains a height from 100 to 150 feet. On account of its great hardiness it is well adapted for all sections of our country. Oz., 25c; lb., $2.00.

Pinus Maritima (Seaside Pine)—This beautiful species is a native of the Mediterranean coast, and is found in almost every country bordering on that sea. It is a valuable tree for planting near the sea-shore, where other plants will not thrive. Oz., 15c; lb., $1.50.

Pinus Austriaca (Austrian Pine)—A native of Europe, and a large, spreading tree, growing 120 feet in height and producing a strong timber; perfectly hardy and of rapid growth. Oz., 15c; lb., $1.50.

Pinus Sylvestris (Scotch Pine)—This Pine, often called Scotch Fir, is one of the most useful of all the European species. The rapidity of growth, great hardiness, and the facility with which it may be grown on almost all soils, has rendered this tree a great favorite. Considered of great importance, in some sections of France and Belgium, for its lumber. Oz., 25c; lb., $2.00.

Pinus Strobus (White Pine)—An old, well-known, and useful tree, that is found throughout the northern section of our country. The White Pine forms a large tree, from 100 to 160 feet in height, the lumber of which is of great value for building purposes. Oz., 25c; lb., $2.50.

Grevillea Robusta—Pkt., 25c; oz., $2.00.

Taxus Baccata (English Yew)—This tree is found growing in most of the countries of Europe, generally on the mountains at different elevations. Its usual height is from 25 to 40 feet, but often attains a still greater size. In planting this tree, care should be taken to select a shaded location, the object being to protect the plant from the strong rays of the sun. Oz., 25c; lb., $3.00.

Thuja Aurea (Golden Arbor Vitæ)—A very desirable shrub; in form compact and globular, foliage of a lively yellowish green. Oz., 50c.

Larix Europea (European Larch)—This species is found very abundantly throughout the central portions of Europe, in some locations forming quite a large tree from 80 to 100 feet in height. Considered of great value for forest planting. Oz., 20c; lb., $1.25.

Thuja Orientalis (Chinese Arbor Vitæ)—This species is found throughout China and Japan, where it grows to the height of 20 feet. A very desirable tree for lawns and ornamental hedges. Oz., 30c.

Thuja Occidentalis (American Arbor Vitæ)—A native of the northern portion of this country, found for the most part growing in low, moist situations. The American Arbor Vitæ generally grows to the height of from 25 to 50 feet, and forms a handsome, conical tree. Oz., 35c.

DECIDUOUS TREE SEEDS

Acer Saccharinum (Sugar Maple)—A well-known tree, possessing many valuable qualities, one of which is its sweet sap, from which large quantities of sugar are annually made. The wood is hard and firm, valuable for fuel and manufacturing purposes. A beautiful as well as a rapid-growing tree. Oz., 25c; lb., $1.50.

Acer Negundo (Box Elder)—A medium-sized tree of very rapid growth; the wood is close and fine grained; used only as an ornamental tree. Oz., 15c; lb., $1.00.

Catalpa Speciosa (Hardy Catalpa)—A most valuable tree for timber culture, of exceedingly rapid growth, and well adapted to almost all soils and locations. Oz., 15c; lb., $1.25.

Fraxinus Americana (White American Ash)—This is a noble tree, and one of the most valuable; is also quite ornamental, forming a large, round head when grown as a single specimen. This species deserves the special attention of those who are growing trees for their timber. Oz., 15c; lb., $1.25.

Locust (Yellow or Black)—This variety is noted for its rapid growth of hard and durable timber. It is hardy and succeeds well in many sections of the country. Lb., 75c.

Liriodendron Tulipifera (Tulip-tree)—This is one of the most beautiful ornamental trees we possess, growing in a conical form and producing an abundance of tulip-shaped flowers of a greenish yellow color. Oz., 25c; lb., $1 50.

Tilia Americana (American Linden)—A very large tree of rapid growth, wood soft and white. The inner bark of this species is often used by nursery men for tying in buds, and is commonly called Bass. Oz., 25c; lb., $2.00.

Ulmus Americana (White Elm)—This is the largest of our native Elms, often growing to the height of 80 feet. A lofty and wide-spreading tree, with a profusion of slender, drooping branches. The wood is tough, being extensively used for wagon and carriage hubs. The Elm delights in a deep rich, and moist soil, and in such situations will make a rapid growth. Oz., 35c.

FLOWERS

WHAT THEY ARE AND HOW TO MANAGE THEM

Plants are known and described generally as Annuals, Biennials and Perennials.

Annuals are those plants that flower and mature their seeds within a year after they are sown, and perish. This definition is in no way changed by the fact that many Annuals may be managed as Biennials, or in other words, be sown in Autumn for flowering early the following season.

Tender Annuals are those that require heat, and will not vegetate in the open ground until settled warm weather.

Half-Hardy Annuals are those that will bear a slight frost, and may be sown in the open ground a little earlier than the tender annuals.

Hardy Annuals are usually those which require no artificial heat during any period of their growth —every stage of their existence, from the time of sowing the seeds to maturity, being passed in the open ground.

Biennials are those plants that flower the second, and sometimes the third year, after the seed is sown, and then perish.

Perennials are those plants that live and generate their species for several years successively.

Biennials and Perennials are Tender, Half-Hardy and Hardy.

Tender Biennials and Perennials, or greenhouse plants, are those that require artificial heat to protect them from the frost.

Half-Hardy Biennials and Perennials are those that require a slight covering of straw or litter during the cold weather.

Hardy Biennials and Perennials are those that will stand the coldest Winter weather without protection.

Soils Most Suitable—Perhaps the soil best adapted to a majority of plants is a light, friable loam, containing a moderate amount of vegetable matter and enough sand to render it porous; but as it seldom happens that the amateur has a choice of soil, it is fortunate that most of them will succeed in any but such as is of an extremely dry or gravelly nature, or of a stiff, heavy, retentive quality.

Manures—The use of strong, crude manures should be carefully avoided. In ordinary good soil an annual dressing of decomposed stable manure, dug into the depth of about ten inches, and thoroughly incorporated with the soil, will be all that is needed.

Time of Sowing—With regard to the proper time for sowing Flower Seeds, much necessarily depends on the character of the season. As a general rule, *hardy* kinds may be sown in the open ground during February and March, *half-hardy* during the latter part of March and the first week of April, and *tender* after the middle of April.

Early Flowers—The best method to obtain early flowers is to sow seed of the most desirable tender and half-hardy species in pots early in March. If kept in a warm greenhouse or window, or plunged into a moderate hot-bed, they will be ready to transplant to the open ground early in May. The season of blooming will be fully three weeks earlier thereby.

Mode of Sowing—Seeds may be sown in patches among the border plants, in rows or groups where they are to remain, or in a nursery bed and afterwards transplanted. As a general rule the surface soil should be rather dry than otherwise at the time of sowing; the operation should not be undertaken when the ground is very wet, especially at an early period of Spring.

The Depth at which seeds should be sown will vary with their size. Large seeds, such as Sweet Peas, should be sown about half an inch deep; medium-sized seeds, such as Balsams, Convolvulus, or Thunbergia, about a quarter of an inch deep; while such as are very small require to be sown on the actual surface, a slight pressure being then sufficient to imbed them to a proper depth. If sown too deep they are longer in germinating; and the smaller ones are liable to decay, through want of strength to open the pores of the earth. In the absence of rain, water the seeds occasionally from a very fine rose watering pot.

FLOWER SEEDS

ALL FLOWER SEEDS SENT FREE BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF PRICE

We recommend the use of the "Cold Frame" described and illustrated elsewhere, for starting flowers and some of the more tender vegetable seeds; or, if not convenient, boxes or pots will answer if placed in a sheltered position. These can be tended with little trouble, and in them can be grown plants which will be in excellent condition to set out after the heavy rains have ceased. To one who has had little experience in growing flowers, we would suggest that you try a few kinds first. One season's practical experience will be worth more to you than a large volume of theory.

For Inducements to Purchasers, see Page 2.

Collections of Flower Seeds

The following collections are put up by us for the convenience of purchasers who may prefer to leave the selection to us. They comprise the choicest and most beautiful favorites of the garden, and are adapted to supply an abundant succession of brilliant blossoms throughout the summer:

12 Packets Hardy Annual Flower Seeds	$ .50
25 Packets Hardy Annual Flower Seeds	1.00
12 Packets Choice Annual Flower Seeds	1.00
25 Packets Choice Annual Flower Seeds	2.00
10 Packets Select Perennial Flower Seeds	.50
20 Packets Select Perennial Flower Seeds	1.00
50 Packets Flower Seeds, including Annuals and Perennials that flower the first season for $2.50, or 100 packets for	4.00

ABRONIA

Handsome trailing plants, with clusters of beautiful sweet-scented flowers, resembling the verbena; continue to bloom during the whole season. Very effective in beds or borders.

Abronia Umbellata—Rosy lilac, white center, hardy annual. Pkt., 10c.

ACROCLINIUM

An elegant annual from Australia, producing beautiful, everlasting flowers, resembling the Rhodanthe Maglesii, but much larger; should be grown in every collection; fine for winter bouquets; flowering in any garden soil. Hardy annual.

Acroclinium

Acroclinium Roseum—Pkt., 5c.

ADLUMIA

A beautiful climbing plant of graceful habit, with delicate pale green foliage; flowers freely all summer; also called Mountain Fringe; hardy biennial.

Adlumia Cirrhosa—Flesh colored. Pkt., 10c.

ADONIS FLOWER

Known as "Pleasant Eye." Flowers are brilliant but sparingly produced, foliage delicate, many-parted and pretty. It grows readily in shady places, under trees or by fences, and requires but little care in planting or cultivating. Hardy annual, 1 foot.

Adonis Autumnalis—Dark blood red. Pkt., 5c.

AGERATUM

Very fine half-hardy annuals for growing in masses, or as single plants; also excellent for

bouquets and cut flowers; continuing in full bloom till frost: the flowers are produced in clusters. Grows well in any soil.

Ageratum Lasseauxii—Very fine rose flowers, most valuable for bouquets. Pkt., 5c.

Ageratum Mexicanum—Dwarf, blue. Pkt., 5c.

AGROSTEMMA

Handsome, hardy perennial, growing about one foot high, free blooming, and adapted for forming showy clumps or beds. The flowers are similar to single pink, very neat and pretty, and being borne on long stems are fine for cutting. The plants should stand 5 or 6 inches apart.

Agrostemma—Finest mixed. Pkt., 5c.

ALONSOA

These plants are very ornamental, either in the green-house or grown as annuals in the open border during the summer, flowering freely from June until frost. Half-hardy annual.

Alonsoa Grandiflora — (Large-flowered.) Deep scarlet, 2 feet. Pkt., 5c.

ALYSSUM

Free blooming plants, finely adapted for forming dense masses of bloom; the sweet alyssum is a hardy annual, very fragrant, and makes pretty edgings or beds, blooming constantly all the season.

Alyssum, Sweet—Pure white. Pkt., 5c.

Alyssum, Saxatile—(Golden Alyssum.) Hardy perennial, 6 inches. Pkt., 10c.

AMARANTHUS

Ornamental foliage plants of an extremely graceful and interesting character, producing a striking effect. If the seeds are sown early and planted out the last of May or June in rich soil, they make exceedingly handsome specimens for the center of beds, or mixed flower or shrubbery borders. Half-hardy annual.

Amaranthus Abyssinicus—Splendid for isolated specimens on lawns, also for large groups. Pkt., 5c.

Caudatus—(Love Lies Bleeding.) Red flowers in long drooping spikes or racemes; very showy. Pkt., 5c.

ANAGALLIS

Interesting annuals of easy culture, and remarkable for the beauty of their flowers; well adapted for border plants and excellent for rockeries. Profuse bloomers. Half-hardy annual, 6 inches high.

Anagallis Grandiflora—Fine mixed. Pkt., 10c.

ANTIRRHINUM

Snapdragon

One of the most useful summer and autumn flowering perennials, vieing with the carnation in the variety of their stripes and spots.

Antirrhinum—Tall, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Antirrhinum—Tom Thumb, dwarf mixed. Pkt., 5c.

ASTER

Aster

This splendid class of plants is not only one of the most popular but also one of the most effective of our garden favorites, producing in profusion flowers in which richness and variety of color are combined with the most perfect and beautiful form. It is indispensable in every garden or pleasure-ground where an autumnal display is desired. For flower beds and mixed borders it stands unrivalled.

Dwarf German—Finest mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Dwarf Chrysanthemum—Immense flowers; free bloomer. Pkt., 10c.

Trauffaut's Pæony-Flowered Perfection—One of the very best; flowers large and very double. Finest mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Victoria—Undoubtedly the most handsome Aster in cultivation. Flowers very large and perfectly double, of globular shape, fine pyramidal form. All colors mixed. Pkt., 15c.

Washington—One of the finest and largest varieties in cultivation. Well-grown flowers measure 5 inches in diameter. Mixed colors. Pkt., 15c.

AQUILEGIA

Columbine

An interesting and varied family of plants, extremely showy and ornamental. The curious form of the flowers is an additional charm. Hardy perennial.

Aquilegia—Fine mixed. Pkt., 10c.

BALSAM

The balsam is one of the most beautiful garden flowers, and has long been a general favorite. To have them in the greatest perfection, prepare the soil rich and deep, and any extra care in culture will be amply repaid. Sow the seed in a hot-bed or frames, or in the open ground after the season becomes warm and settled; they transplant easily. Set the plants 12 inches apart; they look best in groups of three, five or more plants, or in fancy beds, edged with some showy dwarf plants. Tender annual.

Balsam

Balsam, Extra Double Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

Double Dwarf, Camellia Flowered or Spotted—Six beautiful varieties mixed, very fine. Pkt., 15c.

BARTONIA

Flowers yellow, about an inch and a half across, which have quite a metallic luster when the sun shines upon them; very showy; 2 feet.

Bartonia Aurea—Golden yellow. Pkt., 5c.

BEGONIA

A remarkably popular class of pot plants, generally of easy culture. New varieties are produced from seed.

Begonia, Tuberous—Single; mixed. Pkt., 25c.

Begonia, Tuberous—Double; mixed. Pkt, 50c.

BROWALLIA

Very handsome, profuse blooming plants, covered with rich and beautiful flowers. Protect plants from sun when they first make their appearance. Half-hardy annual.

Browallia—Blue and white. Pkt., 5c.

BRACHYCOME

Swan River Daisy

A beautiful free-flowering, dwarf-growing annual, covered, during the greater portion of the summer, with a profusion of pretty, cineraria-like flowers.

Brachycome—Mixed blue and white. Pkt., 10c.

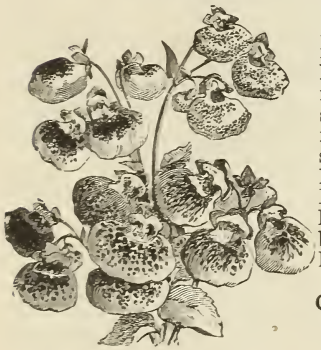
CACALIA

Tassel Flower

A beautiful annual, with a profusion of tassel-shaped flowers from July to October; blooms in clusters; fine for cutting.

Cacalia Coccinea—Scarlet; flowering in clusters; very pretty; 1½ feet. Pkt., 5c.

CALCEOLARIA



Calceolaria

A universally-admired plant; remarkable for its large and beautifully-spotted blossoms. It is grown in pots in the conservatory, greenhouse and garden. Prefers a tufty loam. Seed should be merely pressed lightly in the soil.

Calceolaria Hybrida Grandiflora.—Flowers of immense size; seed saved from richest specimens. Pkt., 50c.

CALENDULA

Pot Marigold

Very handsome free-flowering plants, producing a fine effect in beds and borders; succeeds in any garden soil.

Calendula Meteor—Light golden yellow, striped with orange. Pkt., 5c.

Prince of Orange—Darker than the Meteor. Pkt., 5c.

CALLIOPSIS or COREOPSIS

This genus is among the most showy free-flowering and beautiful of hardy annuals; make fine bedding plants, and are valuable for edging. Hardy annual.

Calliopsis—Fine, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

CAMPANULA

Canterbury Bell

The Campanulas are, without exception, some of the finest of all garden plants for decoration in the conservatory, greenhouse and flower garden.

Campanula—Single, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Campanula—Double, mixed. Pkt., 10c.

CANARY-BIRD FLOWER

The popular name of this pretty climbing annual alludes to the supposed resmblance of the flower to a bird with its wings expanded, the spur of the calyx representing the head, and the two upper petals the wings; blooms from June to October; from Mexico.

Tropœlum Peregrinum. Pkt., 10c.

CANNA

Indian Shot

A magnificent genus of stately plants, remarkable for their large and handsome foliage. The seed should be soaked in hot water twelve hours before sowing. The tubers should be preserved in a cool, dry place during the winter. Perennial.

Canna—Fine, mixed. Pkt., 10c.

CANDYTUFT

All the Candytufts are of the easiest culture, thriving in almost any soil or situation, and deserve to be cultivated more extensively in every flower garden. They grow about one foot in height. Sow the seed where the plants are to remain, and thin to 5 or 6 inches apart; they form fine masses of bloom, and are very fine for cut flowers. Hardy annuals.

Rocket Candytuft

Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

White Rocket—Pkt., 5c.

Dark Purple—Pkt., 10.c

Carter's Carmine—Produces a mass of vivid carmine blooms. Pkt., 10c.

CARNATION

A magnificent class of popular favorites, most of them deliciously fragrant, and with colors extremely rich and beautiful. The seed we offer may be relied upon as being the finest, having been selected expressly for us from some of the best collections. Hardy perennials.

Fine Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

Extra Choice Mixed—Double. Pkt., 25c.

Margaret—A magnificent new class of Carnations *that will bloom in four months after sowing the seed.* They are without exception the most abundant bloomers of all the "pinks." The flowers are of brilliant colors, ranging through many beautiful shades of reds, pinks, white, variegated, etc. They are of perfect form and large size, and what is of special value, the calyx never bursts. Those sown in spring commence flowering in early summer and continue to bloom most abundantly until checked by frost. They can be potted and taken in the house, and will flower throughout the winter. Eighty per cent of the flowers are very double. The plants are dwarf, much branched, compact and robust in habit, consequently supporting themselves. It is a most valuable acquisition, as Carnation flowers can be had all summer and winter if consecutive sowings are made. Pkt., 15c.

CELOSIA

Cockscomb

Cockscomb

Very attractive and showy annual, producing massive heads of rich shades of crimson and yellow flowers of great effect in the garden or in pots. Does best started in a hot-bed and transplanted into very rich soil after warm weather has set in. Set the plants a foot or more apart. Tender annuals.

Celosia—Fine mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Celosia, Glasgow Prize—An improved Cockscomb, producing large blooms of dark crimson. Pkt., 10c.

CENTAUREA

Centaurea Candidissima

An exceedingly interesting genus of plants, embracing annuals, biennials and perennials. Some of the varieties are magnificent foliage plants, while others are noted for their beautiful flowers.

Candidissima—Fine ornamental plant of great beauty; silvery white, deep cut foliage. This is now recognized as one of the finest foliage plants in cultivation, and is being extensively grown. Half-hardy perennials. 15c.

Cyanus—(Corn Flower.) Fine border plant growing freely in almost any garden soil, and producing a really handsome flower, which, in gravelly soil, sports into various shades of color. Hardy annual. Mixed, 5c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

The annual Chrysanthemums, when well-grown are very showy and effective plants. Many of the new varieties are very handsome and ornamental. All of them should be set in rich ground, and from 1 to 2 feet apart.

Marguerite, or Paris Daisy

Chrysanthemum—Choice mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Chrysanthemum Frutescens—(Marguerite or Paris Daisy.) White. Pkt., 10c.

Yellow—Pkt., 10c.

Eclipse—A very showy variety, the form of the flowers somewhat resembling the well-known Chrysanthemum Burridgeanum, but surpassing it greatly by its striking colors, which are pure golden yellow with a purplish scarlet ring or center on the ray florets, the disc being dark brown. Pkt. 10c.

C. Eclipse

CINERARIA

Cineraria

A well-known favorite having a range and brightness of color scarcely surpassed. Greenhouse perennial. Will do well in milder sections of California, but needs shade from the strong sun in summer and care in winter. An excellent house plant.

Cineraria Hybrida—Choice mixed. Pkt., 25c.

Cineraria—Extra choice, double mixed. Pkt., 50c.

CLARKIA

A beautiful, favorite plant, with pretty, cheerful-looking flowers, growing freely and blooming profusely under almost any circumstances. Hardy annuals.

Clarkia—Fine mixed. Pkt., 5c.

CLEMATIS

A handsome class of climbers, very desirable for growing against a wall or trellis. Seeds of this class require some time to germinate. Hardy perennials.

Clematis—Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

CLIANTHUS

One of the most beautiful plants in cultivation, with neat drooping clusters of large, rich scarlet, pea-shaped flowers, each flower being marked with a large, black, cloud-like blotch.

Clianthus Dampierii—Pkt., 25c.

CLEOME

Pretty, free-flowering, half-hardy annual, with singular flowers, should be planted 10 inches apart.

Cleome Rosea—1½ feet. Pkt., 10c.

COBÆA SCANDENS

A fine, rapid-growing climber, having large, dark leaves, and bell-shaped flowers. Seed should be started in hot-bed. A well-established plant will run from 30 to 50 feet in a season. Both flowers and foliage are beautiful, and the plant is one of the best for covering windows, arbors, etc., Tender perennial.

Cobæa Scandens—Pkt., 10c.

COSMOS HYBRIDUS

A magnificent race of plants which attain a height of nearly 5 feet, and which in the fall months are literally covered with flowers which closely resemble single Dahlias. The original Cosmos consisted of only one color, but the flowers of these new hybrids are from 1 to 2 inches in diameter, and range through all shades of rose, purple, flesh color, and pure white, and are excellent for cutting. They are easily raised from seed, and bloom the first season.

Cosmos—Fine mixed. Pkt., 10c.

COLLINSIA

An exceedingly popular and pretty genus of free-blooming and attractive plants. Hardy annuals.

Collinsia Bicolor—Purple and white; 1 ft. Pkt., 5c.

CONVOLVULUS MAJOR

Morning-Glory

A handsome, showy climber of easy culture, suitable for covering arbors, windows, etc. The flowers are most brilliant in the morning, and run through many shades.

Convolvulus Major—Tall, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Convolvulus Minor—Dwarf, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

CYCLAMEN

A most excellent and showy class of plants. Raised from seed, the bulbs are strong enough the second season to flower freely. Excellent for house culture.

Cyclamen Persicum—One of the finest; handsome foliage and flowers; perennial. Pkt., 25c.

CYPRESS VINE

Ipomœa

Cypress Vine

A genus of beautiful climbing plants, which, for the adornment of the conservatory and the greenhouse, or for warm, sheltered situations out-of-doors, are pre-eminently beautiful, many of them combining marvelously brilliant colors, with pure white margins, and varying in shade from the most intense violet blue to the delicate cœrulean. All the varieties are splendid, and should be extensively cultivated. Half-hardy annual.

Cypress Vine—Fine mixed. Pkt., 10c.

COLEUS

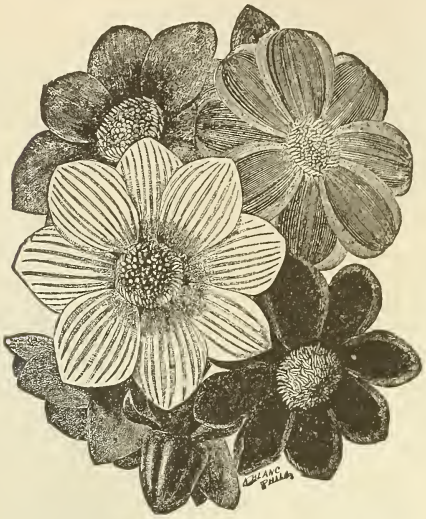
We have this season obtained seed from the finest hybrid, which is certain to produce splendid varieties.

Coleus—Mixed. Pkt., 25c.

DAHLIA

Double Dahlia

A noble autumn flowering plant. The seed offered by us has been saved from one of the best prize collections. Half-hardy perennials.



Single Dahlia

Dahlia—Mixed double. Pkt., 25c.

Dahlias, New Single—Many of the varieties of these single Dahlias are exceedingly beautiful, and the seed we offer, saved from one of the best collections extant, may be expected to produce many distinct desirable sorts. Pkt., 10c.

DAISY

A hardy perennial, the poet's favorite. Nothing better for borders. If sown early it will bloom the same season.

Daisy, Double—Finest mixed, yielding a large percentage of double flowers. Pkt., 10c.

DATURA

An ornamental genus of plants, having attractions of the highest order, and should be extensively cultivated. In large clumps they produce an excellent effect. The roots may be preserved in sand through the winter in a dry cellar. Hardy annual.

Datura—(Trumpet Flower.) Fine mixed. Pkt., 10c.

DIANTHUS

Pink

Double Dianthus

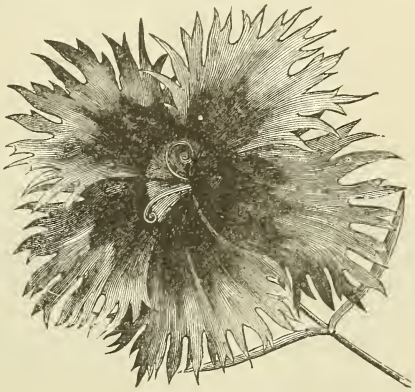
A magnificent genus which embraces some of the most popular flowers in cultivation. The Carnation Pink and Sweet William are "household words," belonging to this genus. The Chinese varieties may be considered the most beautiful and effective of our hardy annuals; the double and single varieties, with their rich and varied colors, in beds or masses, are remarkably attractive, while the recently introduced species Dianthus Heddewiggii, with large and rich-colored flowers, 3 to 4 inches in diameter, close, compact habit, and profusion of bloom, are unsurpassed for effectiveness in beds and mixed borders.

Dianthus Chinensis—(Chinese Pink). Biennials of great beauty; bloom the first year from seed; perfectly hardy, and flowers strong the second year. The colors are exceedingly rich; crimson and darker shades of that color, approaching to black, are often combined in the same flower, with edgings of white, pink, and other colors; about 1 foot high, and of the easiest culture; choice mixed; pkt., 10c.

Single Dianthus

Dianthus Imperialis—(Double Imperial Pink). Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Dianthus Heddewiggii—(Double Japan Pink). Mixed. Pkt., 10c.



Dianthus Laciniatus

Dianthus Laciniatus—A beautifully fringed variety; finest mixed. Pkt., 10c.

DIGITALIS

Foxglove

The Digitalis are too well-known to need description. They are all useful and ornamental for general flower-garden purposes, and may be introduced into the shrubbery with fine effect, as their tall spire-like spikes, crowned with their large thimble or bell-shaped flowers will contrast finely with the green foliage of the shrubs. Hardy biennials from 3 to 4 feet high.

Digitalis—Mixed varieties, fine assortment of colors. 5c.

DOLICHOS

Hyacinth Bean

Beautiful climbing plants; flowers in clusters; treatment the same as the bean. Tender annuals.

Dolichos Lablab—Purple and white mixed; from East Indies. 10c.

Dolichos Lignosis—(Australian Vine). 10c.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA

California Poppy

An exceedingly showy, profuse flowering genus of plants, with extremely rich and beautiful colors; attractive for bedding, massing, or ribboning; light, rich soil; hardy annuals.

Eschscholtzia Californica—Bright yellow. Pkt., 5c.

Eschscholtzia—Fine, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

EVENING PRIMROSE

See Œnothera

FORGET-ME-NOT

See Myosotis

FOUR O'CLOCK

See Mirabilis Jalapa

GAILLARDIA

Gaillardia

A class of plants remarkable for the profusion and brilliancy of their flowers; very effective and showy. Half-hardy annuals.

Gaillardia—Mixed, crimson and yellow, Pkt., 5c.

Lorenziana—Double, mixed. As an ornamental plant, and on account of its long duration of bloom and its usefulness for cut flowers, this variety cannot be too highly recommended. Pkt., 10c.

GILIA

Gilia

This is a very pleasing family of annuals. May be sown at any time and will bloom in almost any situation. The flowers are disposed in panicles or clusters, and from its neat growth it is admirably adapted for culture, either in masses or detached patches.

Gilia—Fine, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

GERANIUM

Propagation by seed is the only sure way to obtain new and superior varieties. Sow seeds in pots well drained. When third leaf appears transplant singly in 2-inch pots, removing to larger ones as the plant requires. They will flower the succeeding spring. Perennial.

Geranium Zonale—Choice, mixed. Pkt., 10c.

GLADIOLUS

Magnificent plant, with sword-like leaves and long spikes of flowers of every conceivable color and shade. The varieties are numbered by thousands. The seed produces a bulb which does not attain sufficient size for two or three years to flower freely. Hardy perennial.

Gladiolus—Finest hybrids mixed. Pkt., 10c.

GLOBE AMARANTHUS

The globes are well known and much admired for their ornamental effect in the garden, and are highly prized for their heads of flowers, which, if gathered before they are too far advanced, will retain their beauty for several years. The seeds are rather slow to vegetate in the open ground. Tender annual.

Globe Amaranth. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

GLOXINIA

Gloxinia

A superb bulbous-rooted greenhouse plant, producing finely colored flowers of great beauty.

Gloxinia Hybrida—Fine, mixed. Pkt., 25c.

GOURDS

The tribe of Gourds is known as producing some of the most curiously-shaped of all fruits, and being of extremely rapid growth and very desirable for covering the trellis-work of arbors, etc., the varied and fantastic forms of the fruit adding a peculiar charm to the luxuriance of the foliage. Tender annuals.

Gourds—Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

GODETIA

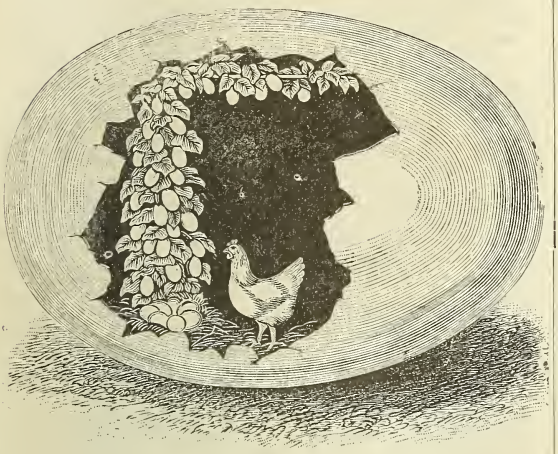
Godetia, Lady Albemarle

The Godetia is well worth growing, and indeed no garden can be said to be complete without it. Its profuseness of bloom and delicate tints of color have long rendered it a universal favorite.

Godetia, Lady Albemarle—A superb variety, about 12 inches high; covered with a profusion of splendid, glossy, rosy, carmine flowers, 3 to 4 ins. across. Pkt., 10c.

Godetia—Finest mixed. Pkt.. 5c.

GOURDS NEST EGG

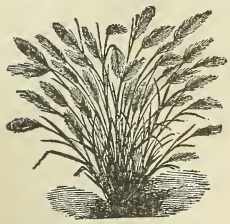

Nest Egg Gourd

As they closely resemble, in color, shape and size, the eggs of hens, and do not crack, and are uninjured by cold or wet, they make the very best nest eggs. As the plant is a rapid-growing climber, it is very useful for covering screens, etc., being quite ornamental with the numerous white eggs hanging in all stages. Pkt., 10c.

GYNERIUM ARGENTIUM

Pampas Grass

This is without exception the most stately growing species of grass known. In stature it rivals the Bamboos, attaining in its native plains (South America) from 10 to 15 feet in height. In northern latitudes it should be protected in winter by removing to the cellar or cold frame. Half-hardy perennial. Pkt., 10c.


Pampas Grass

GYPSOPHILA

Free-flowering, elegant plants. The annuals are adapted for rustic rock-work and edging. The perennials are perfectly hardy, succeeding in any garden soil.

Gypsophila Muralis—Beautiful dwarf plant, neat and pretty, with small pink flowers, which completely cover the plant. Hardy annual; ½ foot. Pkt., 5c.

Gypsophila Paniculata—White, for bouquets. Pkt., 5c.

HELIANTHUS

Sunflower

Well-known, showy plants, remarkable for their rapid and stately growth, and the large size and brilliancy of their flowers. They produce a fine effect in wide borders, among shrubbery in groups, or as single plants. The fine double varieties make a very splendid show.

California, Double—Splendid, large, double, orange-colored flowers. Pkt., 5c.

Large Russian—Pkt., 5c.

HELICHRYSUM

Eternal Flower

The Helichrysums are very ornamental in the garden, and much admired on account of the beauty of their flowers when dried, which, if gathered when they first open, and carefully dried, will retain their form and color for years. They are highly prized for winter mantel bouquets and ornaments for vases. Hardy annuals; from New Holland.

Helichrysum—Double, large-flowering, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Helichrysum—Double dwarf, flowering, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

HOLLYHOCK

The great improvement that has been made in this fine flower within a few years has now placed it among the most fashionable flowers of the day, its stately growth and magnificent spikes of flowers being among the most attractive objects of the garden. It flowers the second and third year after sowing, and then dies, unless it is kept by cutting or division of roots. Hardy biennials.

Hollyhock

Hollyhock—Choice mixed, saved from Charter's prize varieties. Pkt., 25c.

Hollyhock—Fine mixed; double. Pkt., 10c.

Hollyhock—White; extra choice; double. Pkt., 10c.

HELIOTROPE

The Heliotrope is almost too well known to need recommendation. Its scent is delightful. Well adapted for bedding or pot culture. Seeds sown in spring make fine plants for summer decoration. Half-hardy perennials.

Heliotrope—Fine mixture. Pkt., 10c.

HONESTY

Showy, early summer, free-flowering plant. Good for borders. Purple. Hardy biennial.

Honesty—Purple; very showy. Pkt., 10c.

ICE PLANT

Mesembryanthemum

A most singular trailing plant, with thick, fleshy leaves, that have the appearance of being covered with crystals of ice; very ornamental for rockwork, or mixing with other plants in conservatory or flower garden. Half-hardy annual.

Ice Plant—Pkt., 5c.

IPOMOPSIS

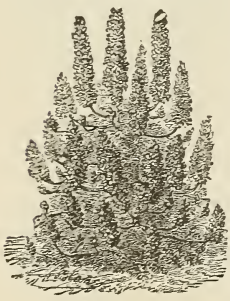
Remarkably handsome free-flowering plants, with long spikes of dazzling orange and scarlet flowers; very effective for conservatory and out-of-door decorations. Succeeds in light, rich soil. Half-hardy biennial.

Ipomopsis Picta—Scarlet and golden yellow. Pkt., 10c.

LARKSPUR

Delphinum

One of the generally-cultivated and ornamental genus of plants, combining unusual richness with an endless variety of colors, all of which are extremely beautiful and pleasing. The flowers are produced in the greatest profusion, and when planted in beds, masses, or ribbons, are strikingly effective; indeed, few plants are more generally useful and valuable for their decorative qualities, either in the garden or cut for vases, bouquets, etc. Hardy annuals.



Rocket Larkspur

Larkspur, Double Dwarf Rocket—Thirteen varieties, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Larkspur, Double Tall Rocket—Ten varieties mixed. Pkt., 5c.

LINUM

Flowering Flax

Most beautiful free-flowering plants, among which stands, distinguished from its brilliant-colored flowers, Linum Grandiflorum, being one of the handsomest, most effective and showy annual plants we have; for, while its habit of growth is slender and delicate, it produces a profusion of beautiful saucer-shaped flowers, of a rich scarlet crimson.

Linum Grandiflorum—Brilliant scarlet, blossoms throughout the summer. Pkt., 5c.

LOBELIA

A most elegant and useful genus of dwarf plants of easy culture, well adapted for bedding, edging, pots, or rockeries. Lobelias, in fact, are employed as universally in the general summer garden as scarlet geraniums, to beds of which they form a neat and effective edging. The variety of Lobelia Crystal Palace is generally used for this purpose. The variety of Lobelia Gracilis is the best adapted for rockwork, pots or suspended baskets, to droop over. The seeds of Lobelias being very small, cover very slightly when sown.

Lobelia

Lobelia Crystal Palace Compacta—Dense and bushy habit, producing large flowers of fine ultramarine blue, suitable for edging or pot culture. Pkt., 10c.

Lobelia Erinus Gracilis—Deep blue, fine for hanging baskets or pots. Pkt., 10c.

MARIGOLD

These showy, half-hardy annuals are too well known to need description. They bloom abundantly from early summer until cut off by frost, and for brilliant effect and long continued display, they are not exceeded by any garden flower. The African varieties grow about 2 feet.

Marigold—El Dorado

Marigold El Dorado—This title is used to distinguish the selection of this particular strain of Marigold, which is, without exception, the very finest type of this showy autumn flower. The selection is the result of long-time perseverance and applied industry, and is the very finest yet offered. The flowers are from 3 to 4 inches in diameter, most perfectly imbricated, and extremely double. The colors run through all shades of yellow, from very light primrose to

the deepest orange. It is well to say that there are at least four sections of coloring, viz., primrose, lemon, gold, and deep orange. The proportion of double flowers is greater than in any other selection we have seen. Pkt., 10c.

Marigold, Double African—Tall, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Marigold, Double French—Dwarf, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

MAURANDIA

Graceful, free-blooming climber. Flowers foxglove shaped and abundant. Blooms the first season. Half-hardy perennial.

Maurandia—Fine, mixed. Pkt., 10c.

MARTYNIA

Maurandia

Extremely handsome half-hardy annual. Seed should be started in greenhouse or conservatory, and transplanted singly. Give plants plenty of room.

Martynia Formosa—(Fragrans.) The finest of the species; about 3 feet high; foliage thick, soft and velvety. Flowers large, thickly set, of rosy lilac, blotched and shaded with bright crimson. Very fragrant. Pkt., 10c.

MIGNONETTE

Mignonette

Well-known, hardy annual, universally grown and esteemed for its delicious fragrance. If well thinned out the plants will grow stronger and produce larger spikes of bloom.

Mignonette Hybrid Spiral—Entirely distinct from the older varieties. A strong grower and abundant bloomer. It is the most satisfactory variety of Mignonette we have grown, and is deliciously fragrant. Seeds saved from our own plants. Pkt., 10c.

Mignonette Machet—This is well adapted for pot culture as well as for beds. It is of pyramidal growth, furnished with thick and dark green leaves; numerous stout flower stalks terminated by massive spikes of deliciously scented red flowers. It is quite distinct and the most valuable Mignonette grown. Pkt., 10c.

Mignonette—Sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

MIRABILIS JALAPA

(*Marvel of Peru, or Four O'clock*)

Flowers close when the sun is clear and hot. A fine plant, with fragrant flowers and bright foliage. Easily grown.

Four O'clock—Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

MIMOSA SENSITIVA

Sensitive Plant

Very curious and interesting plants, their leaves closing if touched or shaken. May be grown out-of-doors or in pots. Half-hardy annuals.

Pudica—(Sensitive Plant.) Pinkish white, from Brazil, 2 feet. Pkt., 5c.

MIMULUS

Strikingly handsome flowers of easy cultivation. Perennials in the greenhouse, annuals in the open air. Sow seeds in pots.

Mimulus Moschatus—(Musk Plant.) Musky odor; rich soil and plenty of moisture. Pkt., 10c.

Mimulus Tigrinus—Tigered and spotted varieties, remarkably fine. Pkt., 10c.

MORNING-GLORY

See Convolvulus

MYOSOTIS

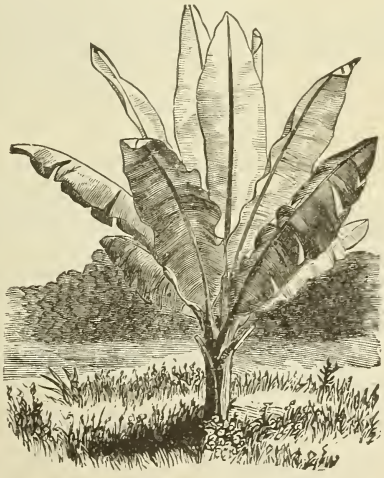
Forget-Me-Not

These beautiful little flowers are too well known to need recommendation; will grow around fountains, over damp rockwork, or in any moist situation. Hardy perennial.

Myosotis—Dark blue. Pkt., 10c.

MUSA ENSETE

Abyssinian Banana


Musa Ensete

This is one of the grandest and most picturesque of the Banana family, as a solitary plant or in groups on the lawn. The leaves are very long and

broad, of a beautiful green, with crimson midrib in striking contrast. If planted in a warm spot, in a well manured mixture of leaf mould, rich loam and sand, it will attain a height of from 10 to 18 feet. An occasional application of liquid manure and frequent waterings are necessary. If the seed is sown early in hot-bed and repotted several times, the plants will attain a height of over 10 feet the first summer. The rapidity of its growth is astonishing. The fruit is not edible. Per packet of 10 seeds, 50c.

NASTURTIUM

Empress of India

A splendid class of Tropæolum, adapted for parlor or greenhouse decoration, thriving finely in pots, baskets and vases; also do well in garden, making beautiful floral pyramids; or if trained on the ground and pegged down, form brilliant beds of flowers. For this purpose plants should be started early, and well established by the time the season arrives for planting out. They are of luxurious growth, and bloom in a profusion of rich and brilliant colors, and comprise many elegant and remarkable varieties.

Nasturtium—Tall, mixed. Pkt., 5c.
Orange. Pkt., 5c.
Scarlet. Pkt., 5c.
Dwarf, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Dwarf Tom Thumb Beauty—Yellow and scarlet. Pkt., 5c.

Empress of India—This plant is of dwarf growth; foliage dark tinted. Flowers are of the most brilliant crimson, and produced freely. Pkt., 10c.

NIGELLA

Love-in-a-Mist

Interesting, hardy, free-blooming annual, with showy and curious flowers, and finely divided, handsome foliage; grows freely in any garden soil.

Nolana

Nigella Damascena Double, blue and white, fine; pkt., 5c.

NOLANA

Very pretty trailing plant with Convulvulus-like flowers; excellent for rustic work and hanging baskets. Hardy annuals.

Nolana—Fine mixed. Pkt., 5c.

NEMOPHILA

A charming dwarf annual. Well adapted for border culture.

Nemophila—Best mixed. Pkt., 10c.

NIEREMBERGIA

Nierembergia

Very useful plants with delicate whitish flowers tinted with lilac and a deep blotch in the center. Abundant and constant bloomers. Tender perennials. May be grown in the house, or can be treated as tender annuals for outdoor culture.

Nierembergia Gracillis. Slender, very branching, spreading; fine for baskets, pots, or borders, Pkt., 10c.

ŒNOTHERA

Evening Primrose

A magnificent genus, one of the most useful and beautiful, either for beds, borders, edgings or rockwork. All the varieties are free flowering, and most of them perennials.

Evening Primrose—Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

PANSY

The Pansy or Heartease is a general favorite and old acquaintance with everyone who has anything to do with a flower garden. It begins to open its modest, but lively flowers, early in the spring, and continues to enliven the garden until frost comes. The flowers are in the greatest perfection in April and May. The Pansy is properly a biennial, but can be perpetuated by cuttings or divisions of the roots. Seeds sown in August in the open borders, come up readily; they should be only slightly covered with fine soil, as half the seeds sown rot in the ground from being covered too deep. As soon as they expand the second set of leaves, they should be planted out into beds. The following seeds have been carefully selected.

Pansy

Fancy Mixed—This strain comprises a beautiful collection of colors and markings. In our trials it stood far ahead of all others, and we are confident it will prove satisfactory for perfection of form, firmness of texture, freedom of bloom, and elegance of coloring. Florists and amateurs desiring charming "show" flowers should not neglect the strain, as it is the result of many years careful selection and hybridization, and embraces all the attractive features that tend to make the Pansy the people's flower. Pkt., 50c.

Odier or Blotched—Extra choice. The favorite Odier Pansies have been of late more and more improved; their flowers are of refined shape, and beautifully blotched with rich and varied colors. Pkt., 25c.

Trimardeau or Giant Pansies—This entirely distinct and splendid new race is of vigorous and compact growth; the flowers are of fairly good form and of a size hitherto unknown in the Pansy family. Pkt., 15c.

Emperor William--Brilliant blue, with well-defined purple eye; splendid. Pkt., 10c.

Snow Queen—Flowers of a delicate satiny white, splendid variety. Pkt., 10c.

Lord Beaconsfield—New, large flowers, of deep purple-violet, shading off in top petals to a white hue. Pkt., 10c.

Faust, or King of the Blacks—Flowers intensely dark, almost coal-black. Pkt., 10c.

Pansy--Striped and mottled, extra fine. Pkt., 10c.

Pansy--Azure blue, very fine, nearly sky-blue. Pkt., 10c.

Pansy—Purplish violet, new shades, splendid. Pkt., 10c.

Pansy—Yellow, pure golden. Pkt., 10c.

Pansy—Fine mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Pansy

PASSION FLOWER

A splendid class of climbers, with curious flowers, produced in great profusion; fine for conservatory, or will answer for the garden, flowering freely during the autumn months.

Passiflora—Light blue, fine. Pkt., 10c.

PETUNIA

Petunia

A highly ornamental and profuse-flowering hardy annual, easily cultivated; equally effective and beautiful, whether grown in pots for the decoration of the greenhouse or parlor window, or planted out in beds or mixed borders. Set the plants two feet apart. Succeeds in any rich soil.

Petunia. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

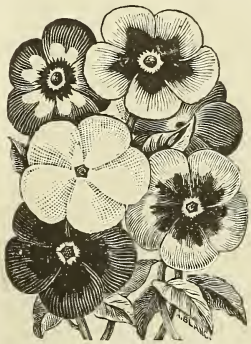
Petunia—Double; large-flowering; extra. Pkt., 50c.

PERILLA

Among the recent introductions of ornamental foliaged plants for flower-garden decoration, the Perilla deserves a more than ordinary share of attention. Its habit of growth is neat, while its foliage is of a deep mulberry or blackish purple, and forms a fine contrast to the silver foliage of Cineraria Maritima, or the lively green of other plants. Half-hardy annuals.

Perilla Nankinensis—Leaves a deep mulberry or purplish black; very ornamental. Pkt., 5c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII



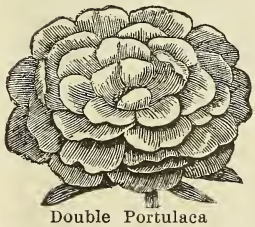
Phlox Drummondii

This magnificent class of hardy annuals is unrivaled for brilliancy and richness of colors, great profusion and continuancy of bloom. They are unsurpassed for bedding purposes; they transplant without difficulty; set the plants about a foot apart.

Phlox D. Grandiflora—Choice mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Phlox D—Deep scarlet Pkt., 10c.

PORTULACA



Double Portulaca

In praise of these charming flowers, it is impossible to speak too highly. A garden without them is devoid of its brightest ornaments, for the Portulacas are unsurpassed for brilliancy and richness of color. They are adapted for beds, clumps, edgings, pots, vases or rock-work. The plants should stand at least 6 inches distant from each other. Easily transplanted. Hardy annual.

Portulaca—Splendid mixture. Pkt., 5c.

Portulaca, Grandiflora—Finest double mixed. Pkt., 10c.

POPPY

Extremely brilliant and showy hardy annuals. Seed should be sown early where the plants are to flower, as they are very difficult to transplant. Thin out the plants to 8 or 10 inches apart. Fine for beds and borders, continuing a long time in bloom. The carnation and other taller varieties are brilliant colored and very ornamental.

Poppy--Danebrog

Poppy—Danebrog—New single-flowering Poppy of striking effect. The flowers are of a brilliant scarlet color, bearing on each of the four petals a large, silvery white spot, forming thus a white cross on scarlet ground, similar to the Danish and Swiss national banners. Very desirable and showy novelty. Pkt., 10c.

Double—Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Poppy Umbrosum—Immense flowers of a brilliant crimson, with a large black blotch at the base of each petal; very showy. Pkt., 10c.

THE SHIRLEY POPPY

The flowers are large, exceedingly graceful, and elegant; the colors are pure, soft and varied, and range from blush-white, rose, delicate pink, and carmine through innumerable tints to bright, sparkling crimson; in some flowers the coloring is confined to the margin, with a pale center; in others there is a pale or white edge to a vivid and intense body color of bright hue; others again are flushed and shaded, and have a perfectly indescribable blending and harmony of colors, which must be seen to be fully realized, and all are remarkably beautiful. Pkt., 10c.

Shirley Poppy.

PRIMULA

Primrose

Primrose

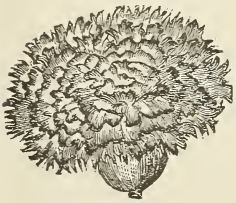
One of the finest winter blooming plants, indispensable for the decoration of the greenhouse or conservatory. Our seed is the very best, and we confidently recommend it.

Primula Sinensis—Finest mixture of all sorts; single. Pkt., 25c.

Primula Sinensis—Finest fringed; choice mixed; double. Pkt., 75c.

Primula Veris—(Polyanthus.) Extra fine mixed. Pkt., 10c.

PYRETHRUM



Double Poppy

Beautiful golden-leaved bedding plant, retaining its ornamental character till late in autumn. Half-hardy perennial. Fine for geometrical designs; flowers white.

P. Aureum—(Golden Feather.) Pkt., 10c.

RHODODENDRON

A well known magnificent genus of free-flowering evergreen shrubs, which should occupy a prominent place in every garden; thrives best in a peaty soil. Care should be exercised in germinating the seed.

Rhododendron Hybrida—Fine mixed. Pkt., 25c.

RHODANTHE

A very valuable everlasting flower; beautiful for winter bouquets of dried grasses and flowers.

Rhodanthe—Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

RICINUS

(*Castor Bean*)

A showy, tree-like, half-hardy annual, varying from 4 to 8 feet in height. Large leaves of glossy green, with bronzed, metallic hue. Indispensable where stately, majestic plants are required.

Ricinus Sanguineus—Splendid red fruit in clusters; blood-red stems; highly ornamental. Pkt., 10c.

Ricinus—Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

ROCKET

(*Hesperis*)

A well-known, free-flowering spring plant, very fragrant, growing in any soil. Hardy perennial.

Rocket—Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

SALPIGLOSSIS

The Salpiglossis are beautiful annuals, with very picturesque and rich-colored, funnel-shaped blossoms; colors, beautifully marbled, purple, scarlet, crimson, clear yellow and buff, with elegant shades of blue. The new dwarf varieties form a very desirable selection of this pleasing flower. Half-hardy annual.

Salpiglossis—Extra fine large flowering, mixed. Pkt., 10c.

SAPONARIA

One of the best and longest blooming of all dwarf annuals, producing masses of minute cross-shaped blossoms; admirable for bedding.

Saponaria Multiflora—From Calabria. Pkt., 5c.

SCABIOSA

(*Mourning Bride*)

A favorite and very showy class of hardy annual plants, excellent for beds or flowering groups, and also for cut flowers. They are of various colors from white to rose, crimson and purple shades. The tall varieties grow about two feet high, and the dwarf about 1 foot. Seed may be sown at any time in spring in the open ground; set the plants a foot or more apart.

Scabiosa—Tall, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Scabiosa—Dwarf, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

SCARLET RUNNERS

Very showy climbers. Pkt., 5c.

SCHIZANTHUS

A splendid class of plants, combining elegance of growth with a rich profusion of beautiful flowers. Half-hardy annuals. Finest mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

SENSITIVE PLANT

(See Mimosa)

SNAPDRAGON

(See Antirrhinum)

SMILAX

One of the finest climbing plants grown; both graceful and beautiful in its foliage. For vases or hanging baskets it has no equal, as it will either climb or droop as required. It is considered indispensable by florists in cut flowers for wreaths and small festoons, and for table decoration is charming.

Smilax—Pkt., 10c.

SALVIA

(*Flowering Sage*)

Magnificent bedding plants, loaded with spikes of scarlet flowers, from July till October.

Salvia—Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Salvia Splendens—Scarlet. Pkt., 25c.

SWEET PEAS

Sweet Peas

Are universal favorites, and may be truly ranked among the most desirable annuals that enrich the flower garden. In addition to their beauty and ornamental appearance, they possess a rich and delightful fragrance, and are very valuable as cut flowers for bouquets, vases, etc.

Boreatton — Fine deep maroon. Distinct and beautiful. Pkt., 5c.

Captain of the Blues—Standards. Bright purple-blue, with pale blue wings; a very striking and fine variety. Pkt., 10c.

Countess of Radnor—Pale mauve standards, with a deeper shading of mauve; wings pale lilac or delicate mauve. Pkt., 15c.

Miss Hunt—Pale carmine salmon standards, with soft pink wings. Pkt., 10c.

Mrs. Gladstone—The most delicately colored and shaded of any; standards exquisite soft pink; wings dainty blush. Flowers of extra large size. Pkt., 10c.

Mrs. Sankey—Pure white; a large, bold flower; fine improvement on whites. Pkt., 10c.

Orange Prince—Bright orange-pink, flushed scarlet; wings rich rose, veined with pink. Pkt., 5c.

Primrose—A near approach to yellow; quite novel and distinct in color; standards and wings pale primrose yellow. Pkt., 15c.

Queen of England—Pure white flowers of extra large size and specially choice. Pkt., 15c.

Mixed—Pkt,, 5c; oz., 15c.

STOCKS

The stock Gilliflower is one of the most beautiful and valuable of garden plants, and is highly esteemed for the great beauty and delightful fragrance of its flowers. It is unsurpassed for producing brilliant and showy beds of masses, blooming in the greatest variety of colors and shades. The seeds are direct from a celebrated German florist, who has annually been awarded the highest prizes at the Continental Floral Exhibitions for specimens of this favorite flower. They may be sown in hot-beds, frame or open ground. Give the plants room by thinning and transplant them while young. Set them out early in rich, deeply-prepared soil a foot or more apart.

Stock, German Ten Week—Dwarf, mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Stock, Ten Week Extra Double—Pure white. Pkt., 15c.

Stock, Ten Week Extra Double — Blood red. Pkt., 15c.

Stock, Ten Week Giant Perfect—Mixed. Pkt., 15c.

Stock, Brompton or Winter—Choice mixed. Pkt., 10c.

SWEET SULTAN

Showy annuals of easy culture, very effective in shrubbery borders. Hardy annual.

S. Sultan—Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

SWEET WILLIAM

Double Sweet William

A useful and well-known tribe of plants, perfectly hardy and easily raised from seed, a bed of fine varieties presenting a rich sight. It sports into endless varieties, viz., pink, purple, crimson, scarlet, white, variously edged, eyed and spotted. Hardy perennial.

S. William. Single mixed. Pkt., 5c.

S. William—Double mixed. Pkt., 10c.

THUNBERGIA

Extremely ornamental climbers, much admired, very free bloomers; good for trellis, stem of trees and in the greenhouse, or out-of-doors in summer, in a warm situation. Tender annuals. Fine mixed varieties. Pkt., 10c.

VENUS' LOOKING-GLASS

A free-flowering pretty little plant adapted for beds or rockwork, ribbons or edgings. The plants form a small spreading mass of about 9 inches high, and may be had in bloom for the whole summer by successive sowing; hardy annuals.

Venus' Looking-Glass—Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

VERBENA

Verbena

A class of universally-popular bedding plants, well known and admired for their beautiful flowers of almost every shape and tint of color. Sow the seeds early in pots, hot-bed, or frame, and treat as half-hardy annuals. They bloom in profusion until frost. Young rooted branches potted in autumn bloom during winter.

Verbena—Choice, mixed, from named flowers. Pkt., 10c.

Verbena Defiance—Scarlet. Pkt., 15c.

VIOLETS

One of the finest plants for summer and autumn decoration. A compact perennial, herbaceous plant. Six to nine inches high, yielding a succession of delicate, light mauve-blue flowers from April to October. A beautiful plant for clumps or edgings, forming a rich, compact mass of foliage, set off by a profusion of purple, mauve-color and violet blossoms. The seed vegetates best if sown early in cold frame, and the young plants removed to the border where they are to bloom.

Violet—Sweet scented, blue. Pkt., 10c.

Violet—Sweet scented, white. Pkt., 10c.

WALLFLOWER

A popular and favorite half-hardy perennial plant, with bright and showy yellow and blood colored flowers, blooming in spikes like the Stock Gilliflowers, and very fragrant. In mild climates plants stand the Winter, producing their flowers early in spring.

Wallflower—Single, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Wallflower—Double, mixed. Pkt., 10c.

WHITLAVIA

Whitlavia

Very interesting and pretty dwarf annuals, suitable for growing in clumps or groups; the flowers are bell-shaped, like a Campanula, and exceedingly neat, and are produced abundantly early in summer. Sow the seeds where the plants are to flower, and thin them a few inches apart.

Whitlavia Grandiflora—Violet-blue, bell-shaped flowers, 1½ feet. Pkt., 5c.

ZINNIA

Zinnia

One of the most splendid garden annuals. Flowers as large and double as the Dahlia, and of the most brilliant colors, blooming in great profusion and with increasing splendor from July until cut off by frost. Sow in a frame or as early in the open ground as the weather will permit. They transplant without any difficulty. Set the plants about twenty inches apart in good, rich soil. They grow to the height of about two feet.

Zinnia—Double, dwarf, splendid, mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Zinnia, Zebra—Pkt., 10c.

Special List of Australian Tree Seeds

Blue Gum and Its Culture--(*Eucalyptus Globulus*). The popularity of the Blue Gum continues to increase. No doubt now exists as to its value. Already several millions of this tree have been planted in this State. Except in the more northerly counties, where the climate is rather severe, it succeeds admirably, adapting itself to any kind of soil, and growing with astonishing rapidity. For fuel and manufacturing it is alike invaluable. There are thousands of acres which might be profitably used in growing this tree, and so cheap are the young trees and the seed at the present time, that they come within the reach of those in the most humble circumstances. An ounce numbers 3,000 seeds, which may be had for 50 cts. This, if handled according to the directions which follow, will produce 2,000 trees; or young trees ranging in size from six to fifteen inches, suitable for planting out on a large scale, may be had at from $12 to $25 per 1,000. But few, if any, opportunities present themselves for the investment of a small or large capital—so sure to pay a handsome profit —as the culture of the Blue Gum Tree in California.

Culture—Make boxes about two feet long by sixteen inches wide, and from three to four inches deep, making small holes in the bottom for drainage. Fill up to within half an inch of the top with fine alluvial soil, moderately rich. Smooth the surface, sprinkle the seed evenly over it, and cover with an eighth of an inch of soil composed of half sand. To attain the best results, the boxes should be placed in a "cold frame," described elsewhere. If sown in summer the glass should be shaded by a covering of whitewash or light muslin. In the absence of glass, make a frame of boards, with a movable cover made of laths, nailed from ¼ to ½ inch apart, under which place the boxes. Water will be needed daily if the weather is warm and little moisture in the atmosphere, and should be applied with a fine sprinkler. Seed will germinate in from eight to fourteen days. When plants are 2 inches high begin to "harden them" by allowing air, increasing from time to time until they have become hardy enough to withstand the hot sun of the day and the cool air of the night. When 6 inches or more high, they may be transplanted to a temporary or permanent place, care being taken to remove the plants with some earth attached to the roots, at least not to allow the roots to be exposed to the atmosphere. For forest culture, the young trees should be planted from eight to twelve feet apart each way, and between the rows should be cultivated for two years, when they will be strong enough in trunk and root to care for themselves. Per oz., 50c; per lb., $5.00; Pkt., 10c.

Eucalyptus Amygdalina—This species yields more oil than any other hitherto tested, and therefore is largely chosen for distillation; it is also one of the best for subduing malaria in fever regions, although it does not grow with the same ease and rapidity as E. Globulus. The wood is well adapted for shingles, rails, planks, etc. Per oz., $1.00.

Eucalyptus Rostrata—The Red Gum of Victoria and South Australia. The timber of this variety is of great value on account of its endurance, being extensively used by ship-builders. The tree attains a height of fully 100 feet. Per oz., $1.00.

Eucalyptus Goniocalyx—A large tree, the wood of which resembles in many respects that of E. Globulus. For some purposes a valuable timber. Per oz., $1.00.

Eucalyptus Marginata—The Jarrah or Mahogany tree of Southwest Australia, famed for its indestructible wood, which is not attacked by the teredo. Price per oz., $1.00.

Eucalyptus Obliqua (Stringybark.)—This tree attains great dimensions, the wood of which is used for rails, shingles, and any other rough woodwork. Per oz., $1.00.

Eucalyptus Leucoxylon—The ordinary Ironbark of Victoria and New South Wales. It attains a height of 100 feet, and supplies a valuable timber, possessing great strength and hardness. Per oz., $1.00.

Eucalyptus Cornuta—A large tree of rapid growth. The wood is valuable for various artisans' work, being close-grained, tough and hard. Per oz., $1.50.

Eucalyptus Paniculata—The White Ironbark tree of New South Wales. Per oz., $1.00.

Acacia Decurrens (Black Wattle)—Per oz., 50c.

Acacia Mollissima (Silver Wattle)—Per oz., 50c.

Acacia Pycnantha (Golden Wattle)—Per oz., 50c.

Acacia Melanoxylon—The well known Blackwood of Australia, sometimes improperly called Lightwood. In irrigated valleys of deep soil, this tree will grow 80 feet in height. The wood is very valuable for furniture, boat building, casks and numerous other purposes. Per oz., 50c.

Native California Tree Seeds

The native Evergreens of California are unsurpassed by those of any other part of the world, on account of their gracefulness, majesty, and rapidity of growth, and should be more generally cultivated. When any of the following seeds are ordered by the pound, a liberal deduction will be made.

Abies Douglasii (Douglas' Spruce). A fine, rapid-growing tree, with dark green foliage. Oz., 50c.

Abies Menziesii (Menzies' Spruce). Slow but large growth, pyramidal, thickly branched and silvery in appearance, stiff, prickly leaves. Oz., 75c.

Abies Mertensiana (Hemlock Spruce). This species is largely found in Northern California and Oregon, growing in height from 150 to 200 feet. Its foliage is very dense and compact and remarkably graceful. Oz., 75c.

Cupressus Lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress). A very graceful tree, with a fine feathery foliage, which is of a bluish green color. Oz., 50c.

Libocedrus Decurrens. A rare and beautiful pine, forming a large tree from 80 to 100 feet in height, with large, spreading branches. Oz., 40c; lb., $3.50.

Pinus Fremontiana. This species forms a small tree, growing from 20 to 25 feet in height, found principally along the sides and summits of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Oz., 35c; lb., $3.00.

Pinus Jeffreyi. A noble tree with bluish-green

foliage, hardy and very valuable. Oz., 30c; lb., $3.50.

Pinus Ponderosa. A fine, vigorous tree of rapid growth, attaining the height of 100 feet; the leaves are very long and of a silvery-green color. Oz., 40c; lb. $3.50.

Pinus Sabiniana (Sabine's Nut Pine). A large, magnificent tree, valuable for landscape effect; long, drooping leaves of a silvery-gray color. Oz., 35c; lb., $2.50.

Sequoia Gigantea (The Big Tree of California). Oz., $1.00.

Sequoia Sempervirens (Redwood). Oz., 50c.

MONTEREY PINE

Pinus Insignis

The Monterey Pine is another of our valuable native Evergreens. It is dignified in its appearance, and has won, as it deserves, a prominent place among them. It is cultivated solely as an ornamental tree, and, if planted in the right location, adds majesty to its native beauty. It should never be pruned, but planted where it will have plenty of room to "spread itself." Per oz., 25c; per lb., $2.50.

Culture—Same as Monterey Cypress, except that the bottom soil in the seed-boxes should be rather stiff, and that the seed should not be soaked before planting. Seed germinates in about three weeks.

OSAGE ORANGE

FOR HEDGES

Directions for Sprouting—Put the seed in a tight vessel, and cover with water as hot as the hand will bear; keep the vessel warm and change the water daily for about five days; then turn off the water, but keep the seed covered with a damp cloth. The seed should be as uniformly damp as possible by occasional stirring and moistening the cloth, and if kept warm about ten days in all, it will begin to sprout, when it should be planted at once, in drills about 2 inches deep.

We have tried to sprout Osage Orange in boxes, in the same way as Monterey Cypress, and have experienced the most satisfactory results, and now recommend this method as being simple and decidedly the most successful. Per lb., 50c.

MONTEREY CYPRESS

Cupressus Macrocarpa

None of our native California trees have thus far attained so much popularity as the Monterey Cypress. Indeed, more of these trees have been planted than all other native trees combined, it being largely used for hedges and break-winds, and thousands of the trees are annually planted for these purposes. But as an ornamental evergreen tree it has few equals. It is tolerably hardy and adapts itself to almost any kind of soil, situation, or method of culture. It may be pruned with impunity, and its growth shaped to suit any taste. For the first two years its growth is comparatively slow, but so rapid a grower is it afterwards that when six years old it will contain as much wood as a Blue Gum of the same age. These remarks apply equally to "Cupressus McNabiana" another valuable native evergreen, which is closely allied to "Cupressus Macrocarpa." Per oz., 20c; per lb., $1.25.

Culture. Soil for bottom and top same as used for Blue Gum. Use boxes of the same size. They should be started in "hot beds" described elsewhere. If these are not obtainable, soak the seed about twelve hours in hot water, which will hasten germination, and place boxes in a "cold frame," such as described elsewhere in this Catalogue. Seed will germinate in from two to four weeks. Treat afterwards in same manner as instructed for "Blue Gums."

ITALIAN CYPRESS

Cupressus Pyramidales

The Italian Cypress is not extensively grown, yet it is entitled to a high rank among our evergreens. Its slender, pyramidal shape contrasts markedly with the "C. Macrocarpa" and "C. McNabiana." Planted, as it were, accidentally over a lawn, or as we have seen them in groups of three to five, they are very effective. In centers of beds they are also very attractive, while for arching over gateways they are unrivaled. Their growth is slow for the first three years, afterward tolerably rapid. Per oz., 50c; per lb., $3.00.

Culture. The same as Monterey Cypress.

HOT-BEDS AND COLD FRAMES

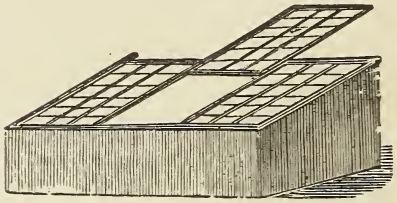


Fig. 1

Hotbeds—The best and most certain success with seeds is obtained when they are sown in a hot-bed, as by its use the temperature and moisture can be so regulated, with a little care, that the seed cannot fail to grow and make success certain.

The hot-bed is made by taking fresh, strawy stable manure, thoroughly shaking and mixing it up together, and if some old leaves can be added, so much the better, as the hot-bed will retain its heat for a much longer period by reason of such addition. Make a bed of the manure on the ground, about a foot or so larger all around than the size of the frame to be used, and about two and a half feet high. (See engraving of frame, Fig. 1.) Place the frame on as soon as the bed is made, and fill it with five or six inches of fine, light soil, keeping the frame closed for a few days, until the bed has become warm; then nicely level the soil, open drills about six or eight inches apart, the depth of the same being governed by the size of the seed to be sown. From one-eighth to about three-fourths of an inch will be about the right depth for the drills; after the seeds are sown cover them lightly, shade from bright sun, and water when required. Give air as the plants

progress in growth, and eventually remove the sash from the frame.

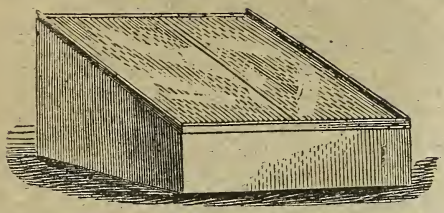


Fig. 2.

Cold Frames (see Fig. 2).—In the absence of material for making up a hot-bed, we would advise the use of a cold frame, which is so easy of construction and management as to be available by all.

The cold frame cannot be sown as early as the hot-bed, depending, as it does, on the sun's rays for its heat. Plants grown in cold frames are generally better than those raised in hot-beds. Cold frames require very little trouble or labor. Prepare a good, rich soil in sunny part of the garden; thoroughly pulverize and level the same; put on the frame and keep it closed tightly for a number of days, in order that the seed may be then sown in drills, as advised for the hot-bed. In the management of the cold frame, the frame should be kept closer than that of the hot-bed, owing to the absence of the heating materials which the latter contains.

A hand-box (see Fig. 2), which is within reach of those of the most limited means, can be advantageously used to start seeds on a small scale.

QUANTITY OF SEEDS REQUIRED FOR A GIVEN NUMBER OF PLANTS, NUMBER OF HILLS, OR LENGTH OF DRILL

Asparagus	1 oz.	to	60	feet of	drill
Beets	1 "		50	"	"
Beans, Dwarf	1 lb.	to	100	"	"
Beans, Pole	1 "		100	hills	
Carrot	1 oz.	to	100	feet of	drill
Cucumber	1 "		50	hills	
Corn	2 lbs.	to	200	"	
Endive	1 oz.	to	100	feet of	drill
Leek	1 "		100	"	"
Melon, Water	1 "		30	hills	
Melon, Musk	1 "		60	"	
Okra	1 "		4	feet of	drill
Onion	1 "		100	"	"
Onion Sets, small	1 lb.	to	50	"	"
Parsley	1 oz.	to	100	"	"
Parsnip	1 "		150	"	"
Peas	2 lbs.	to	100	feet of	drill
Pumpkin	1 oz.	to	50	hills	
Radish	1 "		75	feet of	drill
Salsify	1 "		60	"	"
Spinach	1 "		75	"	"
Squash, Early	1 "		50	hills	
Squash, Marrow	1 "		16	"	
Turnip	1 "		150	feet of	drill
Cabbage	1 "		2,000	plants	
Cauliflower	1 "		2,000	"	
Celery	1 "		3,000	"	
Egg Plant	1 "		1,000	"	
Lettuce	1 "		3,000	"	
Pepper	1 "		1,000	"	
Tomato	1 "		1,500	"	

TABLES OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF FARM PRODUCTS

Clover Seeds (all kinds), lbs per bushel	60
Timothy	45
Blue Grass	14
Red Top	14
Orchard Grass	14
Mixed Lawn Grass	14
English Rye Grass	24
Oats	32
Barley	48
Corn (shelled)	56
Corn (in the ear)	70
Irish Potatoes	60
Turnips	57
Hungarian	48
Millet	50
Hemp	44
Flax	56
Buckwheat	52
Osage Orange	33
Rye	56
Wheat, lbs. per bushel	60
Sorghum	42
Broom Corn	50
Beans	60
Castor Beans	46
Peas (field)	60
Top Onion Sets	28
Onions	57
Apples, dried	24
Peaches, dried	33
Cranberries	35
Green Apples	50
Corn Meal	50
Pop Corn	50
Barley Malt	34
Rye Malt	40
Corn Malt	40
Peanuts (dry Southern)	22
Split Peas	60
Bran	20

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES APART

1 foot apart each way	43,560	12 feet apart each way	302
2 feet " " "	10,890	14 " " " "	222
3 " " " "	4,840	15 " " " "	193
4 " " " "	2,722	16 " " " "	176
5 " " " "	1,742	18 " " " "	134
6 " " " "	1,210	20 " " " "	108
7 " " " "	889	22 " " " "	90
8 " " " "	680	25 " " " "	69
9 " " " "	537	30 " " " "	48
10 " " " "	435	35 " " " "	35

Rule—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

Vegetable, Flower, and Farm Seeds